THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1798. [No 1882.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

INSTRUCTIONS,

TO CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCKNEY, JOHN MARSHALL, and ELBRIDGE GERRY, Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary to the French Republic.

Department of State, July 15, 1797.

GENTLEMEN,

IT is known to you, that the people of the United States of America entertained a warm and sincere affection for the people of France, ever since their arms were united in the war with Great-Britain, which ended in the full and formal acknowledgment of the independence of these States. It is known to you, that this affection was ardent, when the French determined to reform their government, and establish it on the basis of liberty; that liberty in which the people of the United States were born, and which in the conclusion of the war abovementioned, was finally and firmly secured. It is known to you, that this affection rose to enthusiasm, when the war was kindled between France and the powers of Europe, which were combined against her for the avowed purpose of restoring the monarchy; and every where vows were heard, for the success of the French arms. Yet during this period France expressed no wish that the United States should depart from their neutrality.—And while no duty required us to enter into the war, and our best interests urged us to remain at peace, the government determined to take a neutral station; which being taken, the duties of an impartial neutrality became indispensably binding. Hence the government early proclaimed to our citizens the nature of their duties, and the consequences of their violation.

The minister of France, Mr. Genet, who arrived about this time, by his public declaration, confirmed the idea, that France did not desire us to quit the ground we had taken.—His measures, however, were calculated to destroy our neutrality and to draw us into the war.

The principles of the proclamation of neutrality founded on the law of nations, which is the law of the land, were afterwards recognized by the National Legislature, and the observance of them enforced by specific penalties in the act of Congress passed the 5th of June, 1794. By these principles and laws the acts of the executive and the decisions of the courts of the United States were regulated.

A government thus just and upright in its principles, and just and impartial in its conduct, might have confidently hoped to be secure, against formal and official censure: But the United States have not been so fortunate. The acts of their government, in its various branches, though pure in principle and impartial in operation, and conformable to their indispensable rights of sovereignty, have been assigned as the cause of the offensive and injurious measures of the French Republic. For proofs of the former, all the acts of the government may be vouched; while the objections to treaty uttered by the French ministers, the refusal to hear the minister of the United States, specially charged to enter on amicable discussions on all the topics of complaint, the decrees of the executive directory, and of their agents, the depredations on our commerce, and the violence against the persons of our citizens, are evidences of the latter. These injuries and depredations will constitute an important subject of your discussion with the government of the French Republic; and for all these wrongs, you will seek redress.

In respect to the depredations on our commerce, the principal objects will be to agree to an equitable mode of examining and deciding the claims of our citizens, and the manner and periods of making them compensation. As to the first, the seventh article of the British and the twenty first of the Spanish treaty, present approved precedents, to be adopted with France. The proposed mode of adjusting these claims, by commissioners appointed in each case, is so perfectly fair, we cannot imagine it will be refused. But when the claims are adjusted, if payment in specie cannot be obtained, it may be found necessary to agree, in behalf of our citizens, that they shall accept public securities payable with interest, at such periods as the state of the French resources shall render practicable. These periods you will endeavour as far as possible to shorten.

Not only the recent depredations under colour of the decrees of the Directory of the second of July 1796, and the second of March 1797, or under the decrees of their agents, or the illegal sentences of their tribunals, but all prior ones not already satisfactorily adjusted, should be put in this equitable train of settlement. To cancel many or all of the last mentioned claims might be the effect of the decree of the Executive Directory of the second of March last, reviving the decree of the 9th of May 1793: but this being an *ex post facto* regulation, as well as a violation of the treaty between the United States and France, cannot be obligatory on the former. Indeed the greater part, probably nearly all the captures and confiscations in question, have been committed in direct violation of that treaty or of the law of nations. But the injuries arising from capture of enemies property in vessels of the United States may not be very extensive; and if for such captured property the French government will, agreeably to the law of nations, pay the freight and reasonable demurrage, we shall not on this account any further contend. But of ship timber and naval stores taken and confiscated by the French, they ought to pay the full value; because our citizens continued their traffic in those articles under the faith of the treaty with France. On these two points we ought to expect that the French government will not refuse to do us justice; and the more because it has not at any period of the war, expressed its desire that the commercial treaty should in these respects be altered.

Besides the claims of our citizens for depredations on their property, there are many arising from express contracts made with the French government or its agents, or founded on the seizure of their property in French ports. Other claims have arisen from the long detention of a multitude of our vessels in the ports of France. The wrong hereby done to our citizens was acknowledged by the French government, and in some, perhaps in most of the cases, small payments towards indemnifications have been made: The residue still remains to be claimed.

All these just demands of our citizens will merit your attention. The best possible means of compensation must be attempted. These will depend on what you shall discover to be practicable, in relation to the French finances. But an exception must be made in respect to debts due to our citizens by the contracts of the French government and its agents, if they are comprehended in any stipulation; and an option reserved to them, jointly or individually, either to accept the means of payment which you shall stipulate or resort to the French government, directly, for the fulfilment of its contracts.

Although the reparation for losses sustained by the citizens of the United States in consequence of irregular or illegal captures or condemnations, or forcible seizures or detentions, is of very high importance, and is to be prosecuted with the greatest earnestness, yet it is not to be insisted on as an indispensable condition of the proposed treaty. You are not, however, to renounce these claims of our citizens, nor to stipulate that they be assumed by the United States as a loan to the French government.

In respect to the alterations of the commercial treaty with France, in the two cases which have been principal subjects of complaint on her part, viz enemies' property in neutral ships, and the articles contraband of war; although France can have no right to claim the amending of stipulations, at the moment when by both parties they were originally intended to operate; yet if the French government press for alterations, the President has no difficulty in substituting the principles of the law of nations as fixed in the 17th and 18th articles of our commercial treaty with Great Britain, to those of the 23d and 24th articles of our commercial treaty: And in respect to provisions, and other articles not usually deemed contraband, you are to agree only on a temporary compromise like that in the 18th article of the British treaty, and of the same duration. If, however, in order to satisfy France, *now she is at war*, we change the two important articles before mentioned, then the 14th article of the French treaty, which subjects the property of the neutral nation found on board enemies' ships to capture and condemnation, must of course be abolished.

We have watched to many erroneous constructions of the treaty with France, even in its present parts; it will be necessary to examine every article critically, for the purpose of preventing, as far as human wisdom can prevent, all future misinterpretations. The kind of documents necessary for the protection of the neutral vessels should be enumerated and minutely described: The cases in which a sea letter should be required may be specified; the want of a sea letter should not of itself be a cause of confiscation, where other reasonable proof of property is produced; and where such proof is furnished: The want of a sea letter should go no further than to save the captor from damages for detaining and bringing in the neutral vessel. The proportions of the vessel's crew which may be foreigners should be agreed on. Perhaps it will be expedient to introduce divers other regulations conformably to the marine laws of France. Whenever these are to operate on the commerce of the United States, our safety requires that, that as far as possible, they be fixed by treaty. And it will be desirable to stipulate against any *ex post facto laws* or regulation, under any pretence whatever.

Great Britain has often claimed a right and practised upon it, to prohibit neutral nations carrying on the commerce with her enemies, which had been allowed in time of peace. On this head it will be desirable to come to an explicit understanding with France: And, if possible, to obviate the claim by an express stipulation.

Such extensive depredations have been committed on the commerce of neutrals, and especially of the United States, by the citizens of France, under pretence that her enemies (particularly Great-Britain) have done the same things, it will be desirable to have it explicitly stipulated, that the conduct of an enemy towards the neutral power shall not authorize or excuse the other belligerent power in any departure from the law of nations or the stipulations of the treaty: especially that the vessels of the neutral nation shall never be captured or detained, or their property confiscated or injured, because bound to or from an enemy's port, except the case of a blockaded port, the entering into which may be prevented according to the known rule of the law of nations. And it may be expedient to define a blockaded place or port to be one actually invested by land or naval forces, or both, and that no *declaration* of a blockade shall have any effect without such actual investment.—And no commercial right whatever should be abandoned which is secured to neutral powers by the European law of nations.

The foregoing articles being those which the French government has made the ostensible grounds of its principal complaints, they have naturally been first brought into view.—But the proposed alterations and arrangements suggest the propriety of revising all our treaties with France. In such revision, the first object that will attract your attention is the reciprocal guaranty in the eleventh article of the treaty of alliance.—This guaranty we are perfectly willing to renounce. The guaranty by France of the liberty, sovereignty, and independence of the United States will add nothing to our security, while, on the contrary, our guaranty of the possessions of France in America, will perpetually expose us to the risque and expence of war, or to disputes and questions concerning our national faith.

When Mr. Genet was sent as the minister of the French republic to the United States, its situation was embarrassed, and the success of its measures problematical. In such circumstances it was natural that France should turn her eye to the mutual guaranty, and accordingly it was required, in Mr. Genet's instructions, to be "an essential clause to the new treaty," which he was to propose; and on the ground that "it nearly concerned the peace and prosperity of the French nation that a people whose resources increase beyond calculation, and whom nature had placed so near their rich colonies, should become interested by their own engagements in the preservation of those islands." But at this time, France, powerful by her victories, and secure in her triumphs, may rest regard the reciprocal guaranty with the United States, and be willing to relinquish it. As a fruitful source for the reciprocal guaranty may be proposed a mutual renunciation of the same territories and possessions, that were subjects of the guaranty, and renunciation in the sixth and eleventh articles of the treaty of alliance. Such a renunciation on our part, would obviate the reason alleged in the instruction to Mr. Genet, before cited, *of future danger from the rapidly growing power of the United States*. But if France wishes on the mutual guaranty, it will be necessary to aim at some modification of it.

The existing engagement is of that kind which, by writers on the law of nations, is called a general guaranty; of course *casus foederis* can never except in a *defensive war*.—The nature of this obligation is understood to be, that when a war *really* and *truly defensive* exists, the engaging nation is bound to furnish an *effectual* and adequate *defensive* in cooperation with the power attacked: whence it follows that the nation *may* be required, in some circumstances to bring forward its whole force. The nature and extent of the succours demandable not being ascertained, engagements of this kind are dangerous on account of their uncertainty; there is always hazard of doing too much or too little, and of course of being involved in involuntary rupture.

Specific succors have the advantage of certainty, and are less liable to occasion war.—On the other hand, a general guaranty allows a latitude for the exercise of judgment and discretion.

On the part of the United States, instead of troops or ships of war, it will be convenient to stipulate for a moderate sum of money or quantity of provisions, at the option of France; the provisions to be delivered at our own ports, in any future *defensive war*. The sum of money or its value in provisions, ought not to exceed 200,000 dollars a year during any such war. The reciprocal stipulation on the part of France may be to furnish annually the like sum of money or an equivalent in military stores and clothing for troops, at the option of the United States, to be delivered in the ports of France.

Particular caution, however must be used in discussing this subject, not to admit any claims on the ground of the guaranty in relation to the existing war; as we do not allow that the *casus foederis* applies to it. And if the war, should continue after your arrival in France, and the question of the guaranty should not be mentioned on her part, you may yourselves be silent on the subject, if you deem it most prudent.

It will be proper here to notice such articles of the treaty of amity and commerce between the United States and France as have been differently construed by the two governments, or which it may be expedient to amend or explain.

ARTICLE 2. The affairs of the United States, in their treaty with Great Britain, as to the doctrine of the law of nations respecting enemies property in neutral ships, and ship timber, and naval stores, and in some cases provisions, as contraband of war the French government has chosen to consider a voluntary *grant of favours*, in respect to commerce and navigation, to Great-Britain, and thus consequently the same favours have become common to France. This construction is so foreign from our ideas of the meaning and design of this article, it shews the necessity of reviewing all the articles, and however clear they may appear, of attempting to obviate future misconstructions by declaratory explanations or a change of terms.

ARTICLE 5. France has repeatedly contended, that *the imposition of fifty cents* per ton on French vessels arriving in the United States, is contrary to the fifth article of the treaty. The arguments in support of the pretension are unknown; but it is presumed to be unfounded.—The reciprocal right of laying "duties or imposts of what nature soever," equal to those imposed on the most favoured nations, and without any other restrictions, seems to be clearly settled by the third and fourth articles. The fifth article appears to have been intended merely to define or qualify the rights of American vessels in France. It is however desirable that the question be understood and all doubts concerning it removed. But the introduction of a principle of discrimination between the vessels of *different foreign nations*, and *in derogation* of the powers of Congress to raise revenue by uniform duties on any objects whatever cannot be hazarded. The naturalization of French vessels will of course be conferred as inadmissible.

ARTICLE 8. The stipulation of doing good offices to secure peace to the United States with the Barbary powers, has never yet procured us any advantage. If therefore the French government lays any stress on this stipulation, as authorizing a claim for some other engagement from us in favor of France it may be abandoned; and especially if its abrogation can be applied as a set off against some existing French claim.

Article 14. If the alterations already proposed are made in the 23d and 24th articles, then the 14th article, as before observed must be abolished.

Article 17th. The construction put on this article by the government of the United States is conceived to be reasonable and just, and is therefore to be insisted on. The tribunals of the respective countries will consequently be justified in taking cognizance of all cases made within their respective jurisdictions; or by illegal privateers; and that of one country will be deemed illegal which arc fitted out in the country of the other remaining neutral; seeing to permit such arming would violate the neutral duties of the latter.

It will be expedient to fix explicitly the reception to be given *to public ships of war* of belligerent nations. The French Minister has demanded, that the public ships of the enemies of

Matthew Weaver

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Although the reparation for losses sustained by the citizens of the United States in consequence of irregular or illegal captures or condemnations, or forcible seizures or detentions, is of very high importance, and is to be pressed with the greatest earnestness, yet it is not to be insisted on as an indispensable condition of the proposed treaty. You are not, however, to renounce these claims of our citizens, nor to stipulate that they be assumed by the United States as a loan to the French government.

In respect to the alterations of the commercial treaty with France, in the two cases which have been principal subjects of complaint on her part, viz. enemies' property in neutral ships, and the articles contraband of war; although France can have no right to claim the annulling of stipulations, at the moment when by both parties they were originally intended to operate; yet if the French government press for alterations, the President has no difficulty in substituting the principles of the law of nations as stated in the 17th and 18th articles of our commercial treaty with Great Britain, to those of the 23d and 24th articles of our commercial treaty: And in respect to provisions, and other articles not usually deemed contraband, you are to agree only on a temporary compromise like that in the 18th article of the British treaty, and of the same duration. If, however, in order to satisfy France, *now she is at war*, we change the two important articles before mentioned, then the 14th article of the French treaty, which subjects the property of the neutral nation found on board enemies' ships to capture and condemnation, must of course be abolished.

We have witnessed so many erroneous constructions of the treaty with France, even in its plainest parts; it will be necessary to examine every article critically, for the purpose of preventing, as far as human wisdom can prevent, all future misinterpretations. The kind of documents necessary for the protection of the neutral vessels should be enumerated and minutely described: The cases in which a sea letter should be required may be specified; the want of a sea letter should not of itself be a cause of confiscation, where other reasonable proof of property is produced; and where such proof is furnished: The want of a sea letter should go no farther than to save the captor from damages for detaining and bringing in the neutral vessel. The proportions of the vessel's crew which may be foreigners should be agreed on. Perhaps it will be expedient to introduce divers other regulations conformably to the marine laws of France. Whenever these are to operate on the commerce of the United States, our safety requires that, that as far as possible, they be fixed by treaty. And it will be desirable to stipulate against any *ex post facto laws* or regulation, under any pretence whatever.

Great Britain has often claimed a right and practised upon it, to prohibit neutral nations carrying on the commerce with her enemies, which had been allowed in time of peace. On this head it will be desirable to come to an explicit understanding with France: And, if possible, to obviate the claim by an express stipulation.

Such extensive depredations have been committed on the commerce of neutrals, and especially of the United States, by the citizens of France, under pretence that her enemies (particularly Great-Britain) have done the same things, it will be desirable to have it explicitly stipulated, that the conduct of an enemy towards the neutral power shall not authorize or excuse the other belligerent power in any departure from the law of nations or the stipulations of the treaty: especially that the vessels of the neutral nation shall never be captured or detained, or their property confiscated or injured, because bound to or from an enemy's port, except the case of a blockaded port, the entering into which may be prevented according to the known rule of the law of nations. And it may be expedient to define a blockaded place or port to be one actually invested by land or naval forces, or both, and that no *declaration* of a blockade shall have any effect without such actual investment.—And no commercial right whatever should be abandoned which is secured to neutral powers by the European law of nations.

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The existing engagement is of that kind which, by writers on the law of nations, is called a general guaranty; of course *casus foederis* can never except in a *defensive* war.—The nature of this obligation is understood to be, that when a war *really* and *truly defensive* exists, the engaging nation is bound to furnish an *effectual* and adequate *defensive* in cooperation with the power attacked: whence it follows that the nation *may* be required, in some circumstances to bring forward its whole force. The nature and extent of the succours demandable not being ascertained, engagements of this kind are dangerous on account of their uncertainty; there is always hazard of doing too much or too little, and of course of being involved in involuntary rupture.

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Particular caution, however must be used in discussing this subject, not to admit any claims on the ground of the guaranty in relation to the existing war; as we do not allow that the *casus foederis* applies to it. And if the war, should continue after your arrival in France, and the question of the guaranty should not be mentioned on her part, you may yourselves be silent on the subject, if you deem it most prudent.

It will be proper here to notice such articles of the treaty of amity and commerce between the United States and France as have been differently construed by the two governments, or which it may be expedient to amend or explain.

ARTICLE 2. The assent of the United States, in their treaty with Great-Britain, to the doctrine of the law of nations respecting enemies property in neutral ships, and ship-timber, and naval stores, and in some cases provisions, as contraband of war the French government has chosen to consider a voluntary *grant of favours*, in respect to commerce and navigation, to Great-Britain, and that consequently the same favours have become common to France. This construction is so foreign from our ideas of the meaning and design of this article, it shews the necessity of reviewing all the articles, and however clear they may appear, of attempting to obviate future misconstructions by declaratory explanations or a change of terms.

ARTICLE 5. France has repeatedly contended, that the imposition of fifty cents per ton on French vessels arriving in the United States, is contrary to the fifth article of the treaty. The arguments in support of this pretension are unknown; but it is presumed to be unfounded.—The reciprocal right of laying "duties or imposts of what nature soever," equal to those imposed on the most favoured nations, and without any other restrictions, seems to be clearly settled by the third and fourth articles. The fifth article appears to have been intended merely to define or qualify the rights of American vessels in France. It is however desirable that the question be understood and all doubts concerning it removed. But the introduction of a principle of discrimination between the vessels of different foreign nations, and in derogation of the powers of Congress to raise revenue by uniform duties on any objects whatever cannot be hazarded. The naturalization of French vessels will of course be considered as inadmissible.

ARTICLE 8. The stipulation of doing good offices to secure peace to the United States with the Barbary powers, has never yet procured us any advantage. If therefore the French government lays any stress on this stipulation, as authorizing a claim for some other engagement from us in favor of France it may be abandoned; and especially if its abrogation can be applied as a set off against some existing French claim.

Article 14. If the alterations already proposed are made in the 23d and 24th articles, then the 14th article, as before observed must be abolished.

Article 17th. The construction put on this article by the government of the United States is conceived to be reasonable and just, and is therefore to be insisted on. The tribunals of the respective countries will consequently be justified in taking cognizance of all captures made within their respective jurisdictions; or by illegal privateers; and those of one country will be deemed illegal which are fitted out in the country of the other remaining neutral; seeing to permit such arming would violate the neutral duties of the latter.

It will be expedient to fix explicitly the reception to be given *to public ships of war* of all nations. The French Ministers have demanded, that the public ships of the enemies of

France, which at any time could in any part of the world, had made prize of a French veſſel, ſhould be excluded from the ports of the United States; although they brought in no prize with them. In oppoſition to this demand, we have contended that they were to be excluded only when they came in with French powers. And the kind of aſylum to be afforded in all other circumſtances, is deſcribed in Mr. Jefferſon's letter to Mr. Hammond, dated the 9th September, 1793, in the following words: "Thus then, the *public ſhips of war* of both nations [Engliſh and French] enjoy a perfect equality in our ports: 1ſt, in caſes of urgent neceſſity; 2d, in caſes of comfort or convenience; and 3d, in the time they chooſe to continue." And ſuch ſhelter and accommodation are due to the public ſhips of all nations, on the principle of hoſpitality, among friendly nations.

[*The Remainder in our next*]

Mr. BARBER,

Your republiſhing, in your next Mercury, the following Extracts from a late Boſton Centinel—may, perhaps tend to undeceive ſome well-meaning but miſled Americans—at leaſt you will thereby oblige a number of

Your conſtant Readers.

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"A ſchooner juſt arrived, ſays two French privateers are off our Capes, that he ſpoke them both, and was afterwards ſpoke by a Britiſh frigate, in company with two other frigates, ſo that our coaſt ſeems cloſely watched."

NEW-YORK, April 30.

Thurſday the Houſe of Representatives of the United States went into a committee of the whole, on the bill providing for the expences of the military eſtabliſhment for the year 1798.—The ſeveral items in the bill were generally filed agreeably to the eſtimate of the ſecretary of war, without debate, except in the caſe of the quarter-maſter's department. It was propoſed by Mr. Harper to fill the blank with 220 000 dollars; by Mr. Gallatin with 150,000.

The firſt was negatived, and the latter carried. The committee of the whole went through the bill; the Houſe took up the amendments, agreed to them, and ordered the bill to be engroſſed for a third reading.

In the courſe of the ſitting, Mr. Thomas preſented a petition from 5000 inhabitants of the city and liberties, expreſſive of their approbation of the conduct of the executive in its negotiation with France, and a determination to ſupport every meaſure which may be thought neceſſary by the conſtituted authorities, for the ſupport of our government, conſtitution and independence. A very large body of merchants and others attended the Houſe with this petition.

The Speaker ſaid he had received a letter this morning, ſigned Thomas Pinckney, which he was deſired to lay before the Houſe. It was accordingly read. It ſtated that when he (Mr. Pinckney) had concluded the late treaty with the Spaniſh government, the Spaniſh miniſter, the Prince of Peace, informed him the preſents uſually given in ſuch caſes would be prepared for him; and that alſo when he took leave of the Britiſh court, the like information was given him by the miniſter there. To which he replied, that the conſtitution of the United States forbade its miniſters receiving preſents from any foreign prince or State, without the conſent of Congreſs; that in due time he would aſk that conſent, and act accordingly. The letter aſks for the determination of Congreſs. It was moved by Mr. Rutledge to refer this letter to a ſelect committee. Mr. Macon wiſhed it to go to a committee of the whole Houſe. After ſome obſervations, the latter motion was negatived, and the former carried.

The proving of guns on Governor's Iſland for ſeveral days paſt, is performed under the eye of the brave Capt. Barry, commander of the frigate United States now at Philadelphia. Theſe guns are immediately to be forwarded, and put on board ſaid frigate; after which, we are told, ſhe is to ſail for this port, her intended place of rendezvous.

The following motion was made on Wednesday in the Senate.

"Reſolved—that a committee be appointed to conſider whether any and what proviſion ought to be made by law, for removing from the United States ſuch *aliens born*, not entitled by the conſtitution and laws thereof to the rights of citizenſhip as may be dangerous to its peace and ſafety—and providing for returns to be made of all aliens that ſhall be landed from any veſſel which ſhall arrive in any ports of the United States—and that permits be granted to ſuch as ſhall be offered to reſide therein, and to report by bill or otherwiſe."

May 4.

Yeſterday arrived the brig Trio, Capt. Miller, 18 days from Antigua.—Capt. M. informs that the ſhip Pigou, lately taken by a French privateer on her way from India to Philadelphia, and ſince retaken by a Britiſh frigate, was to ſail from there for Martinico, in 8 days, in order to get convoy for Philadelphia;—The ſecond mate and ſupercargo of the Pigou had arrived at Antigua from Guadaloupe.

George Cabot, Eſq. is nominated by the Preſident of the United States, Secretary of the Navy.

May 5.

The Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States on Tueſday, went into a committee of the whole on the bill authorizing the Preſident of the United States to build or purchaſe a number of ſmall veſſels, to be equipped as gallies, or otherwiſe, when it was reported without debate or amendment, and ordered to be read a third time to-morrow. A report was made by Mr. Harper, from the committee of ways and means, recommending a direct tax on lands, houſes and ſlaves, to the amount of two millions of dollars, to be raiſed from the ſeveral ſtates according to the conſtitutional rule, and agreeably to the laſt cenſus. On motion to recommit this report, it was objected to by Mr Bayard and Mr. Champlin, that the report had not been laid before the committee of ways and means, and on that account (and not from any particular objection to the report itſelf) it was re-committed. Mr. Sewall, alſo made a report on the ſubject of the naturalization of Aliens, which recommends propoſitions to be made by law for prolonging the term of reſidence before Aliens be admitted citizens; for a report and regiſtry of all Aliens who ſhall continue reſidents or ſhall hereafter arrive within the United States with ſuitable deſcriptions of their places of birth and citizenſhip, and places of arrival and reſidence within the United States; for the apprehending, ſecuring or removal, as the caſe may require, of all Aliens being males of the age of fourteen years and upwards, who ſhall continue to reſide, or ſhall arrive within the United States being natives, citizens, or ſubjects of any country, the government whereof ſhall declare war againſt the United States, or ſhall threaten, attempt, or perpetrate any invaſion or predatory incurſions upon their territory, as ſoon as may be, after the Preſident of the United States ſhall make proclamation of ſuch event; providing in all caſes where ſuch Aliens are not chargeable with actual hoſtility, that the period fixed by any treaty with ſuch hoſtile nation, or other reaſonable period, according to the uſage of nations and the duties of humanity, ſhall be allowed for the departure of ſuch Aliens, with all their effects from the territory of the United States; and excepting all caſes of ſuch Aliens, to whom paſſports or licences of reſidence may be granted, conſiſtently with the public ſafety. Referred to the committee of the whole on the ſtate of the Union.

"It is reported that the Executive have received from Kentucky, intelligence of great importance, and of a diſagreeable nature. *Aurora*

Laſt Monday evening, according to appointment, *The Preſident*, accompanied by his *Lady* and the *Officers of Government*, honoured the Theatre in Philadelphia with his Preſence.—The reception he met with cannot be too well deſcribed as by ſaying, that it was ſuch as he merits, and has a right to expect from a grateful people. The moment he entered the box, the whole audience roſe, and expreſſed their affection for him in enthuſiaſtic acclamations that did honour to their hearts.—Mr. Hopkinſon's ſong was repeatedly ſung, the *laſt ſtanza* was every time encored, and the audience, women and men, joined aloud in the chorus.

BOSTON, May 3.

By the Herald and Minerva, from London, we have received papers to the 15th March, which, though many days later than before received, contain no information of great moment; they are principally filled up with liſts of the voluntary contributions of the people of England, for ſupporting ſuch meaſures of defence as ſhall ſecure them from the threatened invaſion of their reſtleſs and ambitious neighbour. The contributions at the bank March 1, were 1 147 300l. To theſe may be added, the free gifts of almoſt all the towns, and ſocieties in the kingdom.

NEWPORT, May 8.

On Wedneſday laſt the annual Election of General Officers for the State was held in this Town.

At 10 o'Clock the Artillery Company of the Town of Newport, and the Newport Guards, in complete Uniform, eſcorted the Governor and both Houſes of Aſſembly to the State-Houſe.

At 12 o'Clock, the Poxies having been canvaſſed, the Governor and other General Officers of the State, were proclaimed as follow:

HIS EXCELLENCY
ARTHUR FENNER, Eſquire,
GOVERNOR.

THE HONORABLE
SAMUEL J. POTTER, Eſquire,
DEPUTY-GOVERNOR.

THOMAS G HAZARD Eſq;
NOAH MATHEWSON, Eſq;
JONATHAN COMSTOCK, Eſq;
JOHN COOKE, Eſq;
JAMES CONGDON, Eſq;
THOMAS HOXSIE, Eſq;
PELEG CLARKE, Eſqs
JOB WATSON, Eſq;
JOHN HARRIS Eſq;
TIMOTHY WILMARTH, Eſq;
} Aſſiſtants.

SAMUEL EDDY Eſq; Secretary,
JAMES BURRILL jun. Eſq; Attorney-Gen.
HENRY SHERBURNE, Eſq; Gen. Treaſurer.

The Proclamations were accompanied by the Diſcharge of 15 Cannon by the Artillery Company, and as many Vollies of Muſquetry from the Guards.

The Proceſſion returned to the Governor's Lodgings, in the ſame Order; where the Companies ſeverally fired Vollies of Muſquetry in Honor of his Excellency.

DEPUTIES *to repreſent the ſeveral Towns.*

Newport. George Champlin, John L Boſs, Archibald Crary, Robert Lawton, jun. Nicholas Taylor, Walter Channing.—*Providence.* Welcome Arnold, John Smith, William Rhodes, Richard Jackſon, jun.—*Portſmouth,* Abraham Anthony, jun. Richard Sherman, Thomas Potter, Peleg Almy.—*Warwick* Anthony Holden, Thomas Weſtcot, Job Greene, James Rhodes.—*Weſterly.* Thomas Noyes, Rowſe Babcock.—*New Shoreham* John Fands, William Pitt Sands.—*North-Kingſtown,* George Thomas, Beriah White.—*South-Kingſtown* Rowland Brown, Thomas C. Hazard.—*Eaſt-Greenwich,* Benjamin Howland, Benjamin Tillinghaſt.—*Jamestown* Thomas Carr, John Watſon, 2d.—*Smithfield,* Job Aldrich, William Morey.—*Scituate,* James Aldrich, Job Randall.—*Glocceſter,* Simeon Smith, Nathaniel Wade.—*Charleſtown,* Joſeph Stanton, jun. Gideon Hoxſie.—*Weſt-Greenwich,* Iſhmael Nichols. Amos Jacquays.—*Coventry* Joſeph Rice, Nathan Bowen.—*Exeter.* Reuben Tillinghaſt, Lillibridge Barber.—*Middletown,* Benjamin Gardner, William Taggart.—*Briſtol* Samuel Wardwell, James De Wolfe.—*Tiverton,* Chriſtopher Manchester, Nathaniel Briggs.—*Little Compton* John Davis, Iſaac Bailey.—*Warren.* Lemuel Cole, John T. Childs.—*Cumberland* David Sayles, John Wolcott.—*Richmond* Thomas Jones, James Sheldon.—*Cranſton.* Caleb Williams, Job Manchester.—*Hopkinton* James Wells, jun. Ezekiah Babcock.—*Johnſton,* Edward Manton William Waterman.—*North-Providence.* Ezekiel Whipple, Stephen Jenks, jun.—*Burrington,* Thomas Aller, Jeremiah Brown.—*Foſter,* Simeon Simmons, Stephen Davis.

HON. GEORGE CHAMPLIN Eſq; was choſen Speaker; and WILLIAM MARCHANT, Eſq; Clerk of the Lower Houſe.

The following Gentlemen were choſen by the General Aſſembly to the Offices affixed to to their reſpective Names, viz.

Hon. Peleg Arnold, Eſq; Chief, George Brown, Eſq; 2d, Walter Cooke, Eſq; 3d, Joſhua Bicknell, Eſq; 4th, Thomas Holden, Eſq; 5th, *Juſtice of the Superior Court, Court of Aſſize and General Goal Delivery, in and throughout this State.*

Cortland Tayer, Eſq; Chief, Oliver Dorfee, Eſq; 2d, Peter Richmond, Eſq; 3d, William Anthony Eſq; 4th, Nicholas Cain, Eſq; 5th, *Juſtice of the Court of Common Pleas and General Seſſions of the Peace, within and for the County of Newport.*

Caleb Harris, Eſq; Chief, John Burton, Eſq; 2d. John Dorrance, Eſq; 3d. Arnold Paine, Eſq; 4th, William Tyler, Eſq; 5th, *Juſtice of the Court of Common Pleas &c. for the County of Providence.*

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[*The Choice of Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas for the Counties of Waſhington and Kent was deferred to June Seſſion.*]

France, which at any time and in any part of the world, had made prize of a French veſſel, ſhould be excluded from the ports of the United States; although they brought in no prize with them. In oppoſition to this demand, we have contended that they were to be excluded only when they came in with French prizes. And the kind of aſylum to be afforded in all other circumſtances, is deſcribed in Mr. Jefferſon's letter to Mr. Hammond, dated the 9th September, 1793, in the following words: "Thus then, the *public ſhips of war* of both nations [Engliſh and French] enjoy a perfect equality in our ports: 1ſt, in caſes of urgent neceſſity; 2d, in caſes of comfort or convenience; and 3d, in the time they chooſe to continue." And ſuch ſhelter and accommodation are due to the public ſhips of all nations, on the principle of hoſpitality, among friendly nations.

[*The Remainder in our next*]

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Extract of a letter from a reſpectable mercantile houſe at Baltimore; to their friends in this city, dated 26th of April inſt.

"We have this day received a letter from Cape Francois, dated 10th inſt. which ſays, three frigates had arrived there on the 7th, in 46 days from Breſt, with General Hedouville, who came in the quality of Chief Agent of the Directory, for that colony, and promiſes a ſpeedy reſtoration of order and punctuality in future contracts made with neutrals.—This may ſerve to betray the credulous for a certain time, but we are afraid to truſt further to theſe promiſes.

"A ſchooner juſt arrived, ſays two French privateers are off our Capes, that he ſpoke them both, and was afterwards ſpoke by a Britiſh frigate, in company with two other frigates, ſo that our coaſt ſeems cloſely watched."

NEW-YORK, April 30.

Thurſday the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States went into a committee of the whole, on the bill providing for the expences of the military eſtabliſhment for the year 1798.—The ſeveral items in the bill were generally filled agreeably to the eſtimate of the ſecretary of war, without debate, except in the caſe of the quarter-maſter's department. It was propoſed by Mr. Harper to fill the blank with 220 000 dollars; by Mr. Gallatin with 150,000.

The firſt was negatived, and the latter carried. The committee of the whole went through the bill; the Houſe took up the amendments, agreed to them, and ordered the bill to be engroſſed for a third reading.

In the courſe of the ſitting, Mr. Thomas preſented a petition from 5000 inhabitants of the city and liberties, expreſſive of their approbation of the conduct of the executive in its negociation with France, and a determination to ſupport every meaſure which may be thought neceſſary by the conſtituted authorities, for the ſupport of our government, conſtitution and independence. A very large body of merchants and others attended the Houſe with this petition.

The Speaker ſaid he had received a letter this morning, ſigned Thomas Pinckney, which he was deſired to lay before the Houſe. It was accordingly read. It ſtated that when he (Mr. Pinckney) had concluded the late treaty with the Spaniſh government, the Spaniſh miniſter, the Prince of Peace, informed him the preſents uſually given in ſuch caſes would be prepared for him; and that alſo when he took leave of the Britiſh court, the like information was given him by the miniſter there. To which he replied, that the conſtitution of the United States forbade its miniſters receiving preſents from any foreign prince or State, without the conſent of Congreſs; that in due time he would aſk that conſent, and act accordingly. The letter aſks for the determination of Congreſs. It was moved by Mr. Rutledge to refer this letter to a ſelect committee. Mr. Macon wiſhed it to go to a committee of the whole Houſe. After ſome obſervations, the latter motion was negatived, and the former carried.

The proving of guns on Governor's Iſland for ſeveral days paſt, is performed under the eye of the brave Capt. Barry, commander of the frigate United States now at Philadelphia. Theſe guns are immediately to be forwarded, and put on board ſaid frigate; after which, we are told, ſhe is to ſail for this port, her intended place of rendezvous.

The following motion was made on Wednesday in the Senate.

"Reſolved—that a committee be appointed to conſider whether any and what proviſion ought to be made by law, for removing from the United States ſuch *aliens born*, not entitled by the conſtitution and laws thereof to the rights of citizenſhip as may be dangerous to its peace and ſafety—and providing for returns to be made of all aliens that ſhall be landed from any veſſel which ſhall arrive in any ports of the United States—and that permits be granted to ſuch as ſhall be ſuffered to reſide therein, and to report by bill or otherwiſe."

May 4.

Yeſterday arrived the brig Trio, Capt. Miller, 18 days from Antigua.—Capt. M. informs that the ſhip Pigou, lately taken by a French privateer on her way from India to Philadelphia, and ſince retaken by a Britiſh frigate, was to ſail from there for Martinico, in 8 days, in order to get convoy for Philadelphia;—The ſecond mate and ſupercargo of the Pigou had arrived at Antigua from Guadaloupe.

George Cabot, Eſq. is nominated by the Preſident of the United States, Secretary of the Navy.

May 5.

The Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States on Tueſday, went into a committee of the whole on the bill authorizing the Preſident of the United States to build or purchaſe a number of ſmall veſſels, to be equipped as gallies, or otherwiſe, when it was reported without debate or amendment, and ordered to be read a third time to-morrow. A report was made by Mr. Harper, from the committee of ways and means, recommending a direct tax on lands, houſes and ſlaves, to the amount of two millions of dollars, to be raiſed from the ſeveral ſtates according to the conſtitutional rule, and agreeably to the laſt cenſus. On motion to commit this report, it was objected to by Mr. Bayard and Mr. Champlin, that the report had not been laid before the committee of ways and means, and on that account (and not from any particular objection to the report itſelf) it was re-committed. Mr. Sewall, alſo made a report on the ſubject of the naturalization of Aliens, which recommends propoſitions to be made by law for prolonging the term of reſidence before Aliens be admitted citizens; for a report and regiſtry of all Aliens who ſhall continue reſidents or ſhall hereafter arrive within the United States with ſuitable deſcriptions of their places of birth and citizenſhip, and places of arrival and reſidence within the United States; for the apprehending, ſecuring or removal, as the caſe may require, of all Aliens being males of the age of fourteen years and upwards, who ſhall continue to reſide, or ſhall arrive within the United States being natives, citizens, or ſubjects of any country, the government whereof ſhall declare war againſt the United States, or ſhall threaten, attempt, or perpetrate any invaſion or predatory incurſions upon their territory, as ſoon as may be, after the Preſident of the United States ſhall make proclamation of ſuch event; providing in all caſes where ſuch Aliens are not chargable with actual hoſtility, that the period fixed by any treaty with ſuch hoſtile nation, or other reaſonable period, according to the uſage of nations and the duties of humanity, ſhall be allowed for the departure of ſuch Aliens, with all their effects from the territory of the United States; and excepting all caſes of ſuch Aliens, to whom paſſports or licences of reſidence may be granted, conſiſtently with the public ſafety. Referred to the committee of the whole on the ſtate of the Union.

"It is reported, that the Executive have received from Kentucky, intelligence of great importance, and of a diſagreeable nature. *Aurora*

Laſt Monday evening, according to appointment, *The Preſident*, accompanied by his *Lady*, and the *Officers of Government*, honoured the Theatre in Philadelphia with his Preſence.—The reception he met with cannot be ſo well deſcribed as by ſaying, that it was ſuch as he merits, and has a right to expect, from a grateful people. The moment he entered the box, the whole audience roſe, and expreſſed their affection for him in enthuſiaſtic acclamations that did honour to their hearts.—Mr. Hopkins's ſong was repeatedly ſung, the *laſt ſtanza* was every time encored, and the audience, women and men, joined aloud in the chorus.

BOSTON, May 3.

By the Herald and Minerva, from London, we have received papers to the 15th March, which, though many days later than before received, contain no information of great moment; they are principally filled up with liſts of the voluntary contributions of the people of England, for ſupporting ſuch meaſures of defence, as ſhall ſecure them from the threatened invaſion of their reſtleſs and ambitious neighbour. The contributions at the bank, March 10, were 1 147 300l. To theſe may be added, the free gifts of almoſt all the towns, and ſocieties in the kingdom.

NEWPORT, May 8.

On Wedneſday laſt the annual Election of General Officers for the State was held in this Town.

At 10 o'Clock the Artillery Company of the Town of Newport, and the Newport Guards, in complete Uniform, eſcorted the Governor and both Houſes of Aſſembly to the State-Houſe.

At 12 o'Clock, the Poxies having been ranveſſed, the Governor and other General Officers of the State, were proclaimed as follow:

HIS EXCELLENCY
ARTHUR FENNER, Eſquire,
GOVERNOR.

THE HONORABLE
SAMUEL J. POTTER, Eſquire,
DEPUTY-GOVERNOR.

THOMAS G. HAZARD, Eſq;
NOAH MATHEWSON, Eſq;
JONATHAN COMSTOCK, Eſq;
JOHN COOKE, Eſq;
JAMES CONGDON, Eſq;
THOMAS HOXSIE, Eſq;
PELEG CLARKE, Eſq;
JOB WATSON, Eſq;
JOHN HARRIS, Eſq;
TIMOTHY WILMARTH, Eſq;
} Aſſiſtants.

SAMUEL EDDY, Eſq; Secretary,
JAMES BURRILL jun. Eſq; Attorney-Gen.
HENRY SHERBURNE, Eſq; Gen. Treaſurer.

The Proclamations were accompanied by the Diſcharge of 15 Cannon by the Artillery Company, and as many Vollies of Muſquetry from the Guards.

The Proceſſion returned to the Governor's Lodgings, in the ſame Order; where the Companies ſeverally fired Vollies of Muſquetry in Honor of his Excellency.

DEPUTIES *to repreſent the ſeveral Towns.*

Newport, George Champlin, John L. Boſs, Archibald Crary, Robert Lawton, jun. Nicholas Taylor, Walter Channing.—*Providence*, Welcome Arnold, John Smith, William Rhodes, Richard Jackſon, jun.—*Portſmouth*, Abraham Anthony, jun. Richard Sherman, Thomas Potter, Peleg Almy.—*Warwick* Anthony Holden, Thomas Weſtcot, Job Greene, James Rhodes.—*Weſterly*, Thomas Noyes, Rowſe Babcock.—*New Shoreham* John Sands, William Pitt Sands.—*North-Kingſtown*, George Thomas, Beriah Waite.—*South-Kingſtown* Rowland Brown, Thomas C. Hazard.—*Eaſt-Greenwich*, Benjamin Howland, Benjamin Tillinghaſt.—*Jameſtown* Thomas Carr, John Watſon, 2d.—*Smithfield*, Job Aldrich, William Morey.—*Scituate*, James Aldrich, Job Randall.—*Glocceſter*, Simeon Smith, Nathaniel Wade.—*Charleſtown*, Joſeph Stanton, jun. Gideon Hoxſie.—*Weſt-Greenwich*, Iſhmael Nichols, Amos Jacquays.—*Coventry* Joſeph Rice, Nathan Bowen.—*Exeter*, Pardon Tillinghaſt, Lillibridge Barber.—*Middletown*, Benjamin Gardner, William Taggart.—*Briſtol* Samuel Wardwell, James De Wolfe.—*Tiverton*, Chriſtopher Mancheſter, Nathaniel Briggs.—*Little Compton* John Davis, Iſaac Bailey.—*Warren*, Iſhabod Cole, John T. Childs.—*Cumberland* David Sayles, John Wolcott.—*Richmond* Thomas Jones, James Sheldon.—*Cranſton*, Caleb Williams, Job Manchaſter.—*Hopkinton* James Wells, jun. Hezekiah Babcock.—*Johnſon*, Edward Manton, William Waterman.—*North-Providence*, Ezekiel Whipple, Stephen Jenks, jun.—*Barrington*, Thomas Allen, Jeremiah Bowen.—*Foſter*, Simeon Simmons, Stephen Davis.

Hon. GEORGE CHAMPLIN, Eſq; was choſen Speaker; and WILLIAM MARCHANT, Eſq; Clerk of the Lower Houſe.

The following Gentlemen were choſen by the General Aſſembly to the Offices affixed to to their reſpective Names, viz.

Hon. Peleg Arnold, Eſq; Chief, George Brown, Eſq; 2d, Walter Cooke, Eſq; 3d, Joſhua Bickerſt, Eſq; 4th, Thomas Holden, Eſq; 5th, *Juſtice of the Superior Court, Court of Aſſize and General Gaol Delivery, in and throughout this State.*

Cortlant Taber, Eſq; Chief, Oliver Durfee, Eſq; 2d, Peter Richmond, Eſq; 3d, William Anthony, Eſq; 4th, Nicholas Carr, Eſq; 5th, *Juſtice of the Court of Common Pleas and General Seſſions of the Peace, within and for the County of Newport*

Caleb Harris, Eſq; Chief, John Burton, Eſq; 2d, John Dorrance, Eſq; 3d, Arnold Paine, Eſq; 4th, William Tyler, Eſq; 5th, *Juſtice of the Court of Common Pleas, &c. for the County of Providence.*

Samuel Allen, Eſq; Chief, William Barton, Eſq; 2d, Samuel Finney, Eſq; 3d, Joſeph Reynolds, Eſq; 4th, Daniel Cole, Eſq; 5th, *Juſtice of the Court of Common Pleas, &c. for the County of Briſtol.*

[*The Choice of Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas for the Counties of Waſhington and Kent was deferred to June Seſſion.*]

Clerks of the Superior Court.

For the County of Newport, Christopher Ellery, Esq;—*Providence* Paul Allen, jun. Esq;—*Washington* John Hazard, jun. Esq;—*Bristol* Jonathan Russell, Esq;—*Kent*, Andrew Boyd, Esq;

Clerks of the Courts of Common Pleas

For the County of Newport, Robert Rogers, Esq;—*Providence*, James Fenner, Esq;—*Washington* Samuel E. Gardner, Esq;—*Bristol*, Richard Smith, jun. Esq;—*Kent*, Hopkins Cooke, Esq;

Sheriffs.

For the County of Newport, Edward Thurston, Esq;—*Providence* Nehemiah Knight, Esq;—*Washington*, Walter White, Esq;—*Bristol*, Richard Smith, Esq;—*Kent*, Jonathan Nates, Esq;

—

Justices of the Peace for the Town of Newport.

Henry Sherburne, Christopher Ellery, Robert Taylor, Henry Peckham, and Jonathan Almy, Esquires.

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The Hon. PELEG CLARKE, Esq; having resigned his Seat in the House of Magistrates, the Hon. NICHOLAS TAYLOR, Esq; was chosen in his Room.

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On Wednesday Afternoon, in the House of Representatives, a Motion was made by WELCOME ARNOLD, Esq; for the Appointment of a joint Committee of both Houses for the Purpose of preparing an Address to the President of the United States on the Subject of his recent Communications to Congress, expressive of their Approbation of the Measures pursued by him in his Attempt to negociate with the French Republic.—The Motion was unanimously carried, and Messrs. Welcome Arnold, James Burrill, jun. Walter Channing, John Davis, Edward Manton, and Thomas C. Hazard, were appointed of the Committee on the Part of the House.—This Vote was unanimously concurred in by the House of Magistrates, who appointed Thomas G. Hazard and John Harris, Esquires, to be of the Committee on their Part.

On Thursday Afternoon the joint Committee reported to the House of Representatives a Draft of an Address, agreeably to the Vote of both Houses; assuring the President of the entire Approbation of the Measures pursued by him to terminate the Differences between the United States and the French Republic; and that he could not have gone further without condescending the Independence and Honor of the Nation; that the Suggestions of the People being divided from the Government was unfounded—They assure the President of the greatest personal Attachment, and their perfect Reliance on his Abilities, Integrity, and Patriotism, and declare it to be their solemn Declaration to support the Constitution and the Government of the United States.

Upon the Question for adopting this Address, a Motion was made for a Call of the House, with a View of giving a signal Proof of the entire Unanimity of the Legislature.—On the Call of the House there appeared

For the Address — 69.

Against it — none.

It was accordingly adopted and sent up to the House of Magistrates, who soon after returned it, with their unanimous concurrence.

A Resolution also passed both Houses, approving the Appointment of a Fast by the President of the United States on Wednesday the 9th of May, inst. and recommending the Observance of the same.

The Executive, Legislative, and other Departments of Government, together with the great Concourse of Citizens collected from all Parts of the State at the Election, seemed animated by one Sentiment of Enthusiasm for maintaining the national Independence; and deeply penetrated with the Necessity of giving their Confidence to the Government of the United States at this critical Juncture.

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The Hon. General Assembly adjourned on Friday last, to the Second Monday in June next, then to meet in this Town.

Late Advices from Philadelphia, give the pleasing Intelligence, that the leading Members in the late Opposition in Congress, were now firm and decisive for the Support of Government.

Upwards of Eight Hundred young Citizens of the City of Philadelphia, assembled on Monday the 30th ult. and agreed on an Address to the President of the United States—cheerfully pledging themselves to obey with Alacrity the first Summons of their Country, in resisting the Invasion of a foreign Enemy.

On Saturday last upwards of One Thousand young Men of the City of New York, assembled, and agreed on a similar Address.

The Crescent Frigate, has arrived at Algiers, in 29 Days from Portsmouth, New-Hampshire—The Dey, it is said, was much pleased with her.

Yesterday arrived here, the Sloop Eagle, Earl, in 8 Days from Alexandria, who brought with him Capt. Isaac Judson and Crew of the Sloop Defence, of Connecticut, from the Havanna.—She was foundered on the 5th Inst. in Lat. 37:30. Long. 74:20; after being a few Hours in the Boat, were happily relieved; and fortunately no Lives were lost. Said Sloop was loaded with Sugar and Hides.

DIED] — At South Kingstown, Miss DORCAS WATSON, Daughter of the late Jeffry Watson, Esq; of that Town.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
District of Newport, May 7

Entered,

Sloop Harriot, Carr, Havanna via	New York
— Nancy, Spencer,	New York
Sloop Mary, Swift,	Ditto
— Olive, Eastbrooke,	Richmond
— Abigail, Bowie,	Philadelphia
— Brandywine, Barden,	Ditto
— Concord, Choone,	New York
— Betsy, Peterson,	Ditto
— Eagle, Earl,	Alexandria
— Pilgrim, Chace,	Camden
Brig Clinton, Champlin,	Havanna
— Enterprize, Eddy,	Baltimore

CLEARED,

Sloop Polly, Smith,	*For*
Brig Sally, Strange,	Boston
— Sophia, Pitman,	Havanna
Snow Elizabeth, Robinson,	Ditto
Sloop Argus, Baker,	New York
— Rainbow, Salisbury,	Ditto
— Aurora, Cahoone,	Ditto
— George, Brown,	Ditto
— Providence, Arnold,	Norfolk
— Lucy, Sampson,	Boston

Sales at Auction.

On THURSDAY next, at Ten o'Clock, at GARDNER & DEAN'S AUCTION ROOM, will be Sold,

30 Pieces Irish Linens,
10 Dozen black Silk Handkerchiefs,
100 Pieces White Cottons,
50 Ditto Blue,
6 Pieces fine Broadcloth,
20 Dozen Cotton Stockings,
2 Dozen Silk Ditto,
200 Pieces Ribbons,
2 Chests of Old Bohea Tea.
2 Barrels and 1 Keg of Snuff.
And sundry other Articles.
Terms at Time of Sale.

Newport, May 7, 1798.

James Center

Has for SALE, at his GARDEN,

EARLY May, Yorkshire, Sugar-Loaf and Battersea Cabbage Plants—Silesia, Tennis-Ball, and large Green Head Lettuce Ditto, in good Order for Setting.

He has likewise on Hand, at his Shop, Ladys' and Gentlemens' Tortoiseshell Combs—And a good Assortment of Ivory Ditto.

Also—Bees Wax, by the large and small Quantity.

Newport, May 7 1798.

For NEW-YORK,
The Sloop POLLY,
Now lying at the Long Wharf,

WILL sail in all this Week: For Freight or Passage apply to the Master on board, or at EBENEZER WOODWARD'S, in Thames-street.

Newport, May 7, 1798.

Noble Air.

THE HORSE, NOBLE AIR, Six Years old this Spring, was bred by a Gentleman from England, residing in one of the Eastern States;—his Sire was the noted Horse Wildair, imported from England by Mr. Delancey—his Dam was an Half blooded Mare, called the Lady Philadelphia, Part of the Old Snip Blood, and owned by the late Mr. Redwood, of Newport.

The Noble Air will stand in Hopkinton, at the House of JOSEPH IRISH, near Wood-Hill, at Two Dollars the single Leap, Four Dollars the Season, or Six Dollars for an insured Colt.

His Size is 15 Hands 2 Inches; a Blood Bay, with small and very ornamental Marks of White; and for Shape, Carriage, Spirits, and Behaviour, takes Rank of any Stud Horse, bred in the Eastern States.

Good Pasture for Mares may be had, at a reasonable Rate.

N B. The Noble Air will stand at General George Thurston's, in said Hopkinton, every Second Monday after the 14th of May Inst. and at George Webb, Esq's, in Richmond, every Second Saturday after the 14th Day of said Month.

JOSEPH IRISH.

Hopkinton, May 5, 1798.

SIX Months longer being allowed the Commissioners by the Hon. Town Council to receive and examine the Claims on the Estate of Mr. DANIEL MASON, *late of this Town, Merchant deceased all Persons having any Demands against said Estate are desired to deliver them to either of us at our respective Dwellings, within the Time above mentioned,*

W. R. ROBINSON. } Commissioners.
JOHN ROBINSON, *jun.* }

Newport, April 2, 1798.

All Persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate Payment to

JOHN BOURS, Administrator.

Young Nimrod,

A DARK Bay, of Size, Blood, and Figure, will Cover this Season, at the Stable of NICHOLAS EASTON, of Middletown, at Six Dollars the Season, or Four Dollars for an insured Colt; and Two Dollars the single Leap.

May 7, 1798.

Traveller

WILL cover this Season, at the Stables of Governor Potter, South Kingstown; Jonathan J. Hazard, Esq; Jamestown; Captain John Congdon, Portsmouth, at Five Dollars the Season; Three Dollars a single Leap; or Seven Dollars to insure a Foal. Traveller is about 17 Hands high, a beautiful Dapple Grey, sired by Nimrod out of Josephus Peckham, Esq's fine English Mare, which Mare was sired by Traveller, and Traveller was sired by Old Traveller, that was brought to this Country by Israel Waters.—Traveller is allowed by the best Judges to equal any Horse in America, for Size, Blood, Figure and Spirits, and has proved a sure Sire.—His Colts are the best Evidence of the Goodness of his Stock, which may be seen in the County of Washington, and are supposed equal to any in New-England.

South-Kingstown, May 4, 1798.

THE Subscribers being appointed Commissioners, to receive and examine the Claims against the Estate of JACOB ISAACKS, late of this Town, Broker, deceased, represented Insolvent; hereby notify all Persons, having Claims or Demands against said Estate, to exhibit the same to either of us, within Six Months; that being the Time allowed for receiving said Claims, and reporting thereon.

ROBERT LAWTON, jun.
MOSES H. LEVY.

Newport May 7, 1798

Those Persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make Payment to

REBECCA ISAACKS *Administratrix.*

Gibbs & Channing

Have for Sale, for Cash, or on a reasonable Credit with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Island—

HYSON, Young Hyson, Souchong, and Bohea TEAS, of the latest Importation, warranted to be of the first Quality, by the Whole Half, or Quarter Chests.
China, in Dining, Breakfast, and Tea Setts, per Box.
Best St. Petersburgh clean Hemp.
Cordage and Cables, of all Dimensions.
Spike Rods and Iron Hoops.
Jamaica Sugar, Windward Island Rum and Molasses per Hogshead.
Best French Brandy and Holland Gin, fourth Proof, per butt.
New England Rum, by the Hogshead, or Cargo, on short Notice.
6 by 8, and 7 by 9 Window Glass, by the box or larger Quantity.
Superfine and fine Flour.
Tar, Pitch, Salt, &c.

Newport, Dec. 26, 1797.

For Sale, by
Baker & Anthony

At their Store formerly occupied by Mr. STEPHEN PIERCE, at the Head of Banister's Wharf,

BRANDY by the Pipe, Quarter Cask and Gallon, 1st, 2d, and 4th Proof; West India Rum, by the Barrel or Gallon; New England Rum by the Barrel or Gallon; Geneva by the Barrel or Gallon; Brown Sugar by the Barrel; White Spanish Flour by Ditto; Loaf Sugar by the Hundred or Loaf.

Flour by the Barrel; fine and superfine; Souchong Tea, by the Dozen or Pound; a general Assortment of Glass Ware; Liverpool Crockery Ware, consisting of best printed, enamelled, pencil'd and common Ditto; an elegant Assortment of Morocco Shoes; Coarse and Fine Salt.

Also a Variety of other Articles, in the Grocery Line, which they will dispose of, at a reduced Price for Cash.

Philip Robinson

Informs his Customers and others, that he has just received an additional Assortment of Seasonable GOODS, which he offers for Sale on the most reasonable Terms.

Among which are,

SUPERFINE and common Broad cloths,
Superfine and common Kerseymeres,
Flannels; Baize; Serges; Coatings,
Furniture Chintz, very rich,
Irish Linens of all Prices per Piece,
Superfine Silk, and Hair Blues, very handsome Colours,
A handsome Variety best Lutestrings,
Satins black and coloured; Modes; Sarsnets,
Fashionable Hats, Yeoman and plain Crowns,
Boys coloured Do.
Parent and common Hose,
A Variety very rich Tea Trays, all Sizes,
Yard wide Carpeting,
A few Casks Gun Powder,

Besides a Variety of other Articles, not enumerated:—All which will be sold low for ready Money.

Newport, 26th of 12th Month 1797.

Robert Lawton

Respectfully acquaints his Customers, and the Public in general, that he has just received, and has for Sale at his Store, in Thames-street, opposite Mr. GEORGE GIBBS's, a large and complete Assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable for the approaching Season, consisting of

SUPERFINE and 2d Broadcloths, and Cassimeres—a great Variety of Fancy Vesting; Coverlids; Baizes; Flannels; Elasticks and Pads; Calicoes and Chintzes; Satins; Modes; Lutestrings; Taffenies &c. &c.

Also, Ladies' Satin, Beaver and Common HATS; Gentlemens' Yeoman and Crown Ditto; low priz'd Mens' and Boys' Ditto, with a Variety of other Articles.

For SALE,
By JOHN HANDY,
At his Store on his Wharf,

ROCK SALT, by the Hundred Bushels, or less Quantity.

ALSO,
A few Barrels brown SUGAR.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subscribers have been duly appointed Administrators to the Estate of BENJAMIN ELLERY, late of Newport, Esquire, deceased, and have taken upon themselves that Trust, by giving Bonds, as the Law directs: And all Persons having Demands upon the Estate of the said Benjamin Ellery, are required to exhibit the same; and all Persons indebted to the said Estate, are called upon to make Payment to ABRAHAM R ELLERY
CHRISTOPHER G CHAMPLIN.

Newport, Jan 9 1798.

TO BE LET,

A LARGE, convenient, and elegant DWELLING HOUSE, in complete Repair, situate in Thames-street, lately occupied by BENJAMIN ELLERY, Esq, deceased, and now belonging to the Heirs of the late *Mehetable Ellery*; together with the West Garden, Wharf, Coach House, Stables, Sheds, and all other Out Houses thereunto appertaining.—For Terms, apply to *Abraham R Ellery*

ABRAHAM R. ELLERY
CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN.

Newport, January 22, 1798

TO BE SOLD.

A Convenient Dwelling House, situate in Spring-street, now occupied by Mr Benjamin Spooner, and belonging to the Heirs of the late Mehetable Ellery, dec'd, together with all the Out Houses, Land, and Privileges, thereunto appertaining. An indisputable Title to the Premises, will be given to the Purchaser thereof, by the said Heirs.—For Terms apply to *Abraham R Ellery.*

ABRAHAM R ELLERY
CHRISTOPHER G CHAMPLIN.

Newport, Jan 1798

THE Creditors of Joseph Burrill of Newport in the County of Newport, Tin Plate Worker are hereby notified to appear at the next May Term of the Court of Common Pleas to be holden at Newport, in the County of Newport on the first Tuesday of said Term, when Commissioners or Assignees are to be appointed to receive the Claims or Demands against the said Joseph; and otherwise to carry into Effect the Act of Insolvency granted to said Joseph at the Session of the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island, &c. held at South Kingston, on the last Wednesday of October 1797.

THOMAS PECKHAM, Clerk.

Newport, April 3, 1798.

Clerks of the Superior Court.

For the County of Newport, Chriſtopher Ellery, Eſq;—*Providence* Paul Allen, jun. Eſq;—*Waſhington* John Hazard, jun. Eſq;—*Briſtol* Jonathan Ruſſell, Eſq;—*Kent*, Andrew Boyd, Eſq;

Clerks of the Courts of Common Pleas

For the County of Newport, Robert Rogers, Eſq;—*Providence*, James Fenner, Eſq;—*Waſhington* Samuel E. Gardner, Eſq;—*Briſtol*, Richard Smith, jun. Eſq;—*Kent*, Hopkins Cooke, Eſq;

Sheriffs.

For the County of Newport, Edward Thurſton, Eſq;—*Providence* Nehemiah Knight, Eſq;—*Waſhington*, Walter White, Eſq;—*Briſtol*, Richard Smith, Eſq;—*Kent*, Jonathan Nites, Eſq;

Juſtices of the Peace for the Town of Newport.

Henry Sherburne, Chriſtopher Ellery, Robert Taylor, Henry Peckham, and Jonathan Almy, Eſquires.

The Hon. PELEG CLARKE, Eſq; having reſigned his Seat in the Houſe of Magiſtrates, the Hon. NICHOLAS TAYLOR, Eſq; was choſen in his Room.

On Wedneſday Afternoon, in the Houſe of Repreſentatives, a Motion was made by WELCOME ARNOLD, Eſq; for the Appointment of a joint Committee of both Houſes for the Purpoſe of preparing an Addreſs to the Preſident of the United States on the Subject of his recent Communications to Congreſs, expreſſive of their Approbation of the Meaſures purſued by him in his Attempt to negociate with the French Republic.—The Motion was unanimouſly carried, and Meſſrs. Welcome Arnold, James Burrill, jun. Walter Channing, John Davis, Edward Manton, and Thomas C. Hazard, were appointed of the Committee on the Part of the Houſe.—This Vote was unanimouſly concurred in by the Houſe of Magiſtrates, who appointed Thomas G. Hazard and John Harris, Eſquires, to be of the Committee on their Part.

On Thurſday Afternoon the joint Committee reported to the Houſe of Repreſentatives a Draft of an Addreſs, agreeably to the Vote of both Houſes; aſſuring the Preſident of the entire Approbation of the Meaſures purſued by him to terminate the Differences between the United States and the French Republic; and that he could not have gone further without abandoning the Independence and Honor of the Nation; that the Suggeſtions of the People being divided from the Government was unfounded—They aſſure the Preſident of the greateſt perſonal Attachment, and their perfect Reliance on his Abilities, Integrity, and Patriotiſm, and declare it to be their ſolemn Declaration to ſupport the Conſtitution and the Government of the United States.

Upon the Queſtion for adopting this Addreſs, a Motion was made for a Call of the Houſe, with a View of giving a ſignal Proof of the entire Unanimity of the Legiſlature.—On the Call of the Houſe there appeared

For the Addreſs—60.

Againſt it—none.

It was accordingly adopted and ſent up to the Houſe of Magiſtrates, who ſoon after returned it, with their unanimous concurrence.

A Reſolution alſo paſſed both Houſes, approving the Appointment of a Faſt by the Preſident of the United States on Wedneſday the 9th of May, inſt. and recommending the Obſervance of the ſame.

The Executive, Legiſlative, and other Departments of Government, together with the great Concourſe of Citizens collected from all Parts of the State at the Election, ſeemed animated by one Sentiment of Enthuſiaſm for maintaining the national Independence; and deeply penetrated with the Neceſſity of giving their Confidence to the Government of the United States at this critical Juncture.

The Hon. General Aſſembly adjourned on Friday laſt, to the Second Monday in June next, then to meet in this Town.

Late Advices from Philadelphia, give the pleaſing Intelligence, that the leading Members in the late Oppoſition in Congreſs, were now firm and deciſive for the Support of Government.

Upwards of Eight Hundred young Citizens of the City of Philadelphia, aſſembled on Monday the 30th ult. and agreed on an Addreſs to the Preſident of the United States—cheerfully pledging themſelves to obey with Alacrity the firſt Summons of their Country, in reſiſting the Invaſion of a foreign Enemy.

On Saturday laſt upwards One Thouſand young Men of the City of New York, aſſembled, and agreed on a ſimilar Addreſs.

The Crefcent Frigate, has arrived at Algiers, in 29 Days from Portſmouth, New-Hampſhire—The Dey, it is ſaid, was much pleaſed with her.

Yeſterday arrived here, the Sloop Eagle, Earl, in 8 Days from Alexandria, who brought with him Capt. Iſaac Judſon and Crew of the Sloop Defence, of Connecticut, from the Havanna.—She was foundered on the 5th inſt. in Lat. 37:30, Long. 74:20; after being a few Hours in the Boat, were happily relieved; and fortunately no Lives were loſt. Said Sloop was loaded with Sugar and Hides.

DIED]—At South Kingſtown, Miſs DORCAS WATSON, Daughter of the late Jeffery Watſon, Eſq; of that Town.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
Diſtrict of Newport, May 7.

ENTERED, *From*

Sloop Harriot, Carr, Havanna via New York
— Nancy, Spencer, New-York
Sloop Mary, Swift, Ditto
— Olive, Eaſtbrooke, Richmond
— Abigail, Bowie, Philadelphia
— Brandywine, Borden, Ditto
— Concord, Choate, New York
— Eliza, Peterſon, Ditto
— Eagle, Earl, Alexandria
— Pilgrim, Chace, Camden
Brig Clinton, Champlin, Havanna
— Enterprize, Eddy, Baltimore

CLEARED, *For*

Sloop Polly, Smith, Boſton
Brig Sally, Strange, Havanna
— Sophia, Pitman, Ditto
Snow Elizabeth, Robinſon, New York
Sloop Argus, Baker, Ditto
— Rainbow, Salisbury, Ditto
— Aurora, Cahoone, Ditto
— George, Brown, Ditto
— Providence, Arnold, Norfolk
— Lucy, Sampſon, Boſton

Sales at Auction.

On THURSDAY next, at Ten o'Clock, at GARDNER & DEAN's AUCTION ROOM, will be Sold,

30 Pieces Iriſh Linens,
10 Dozen black Silk Handkerchiefs,
100 Pieces White Cottons,
50 Ditto Blue,
6 Pieces fine Broadcloth,
20 Dozen Cotton Stockings,
2 Dozen Silk Ditto,
200 Pieces Ribbons,
2 Cheſts of Old Bohea Tea.
2 Barrels and 1 Keg of Snuff.
And ſundry other Articles.
Terms at Time of Sale.
Newport, May 7, 1798.

James Center

Has for SALE, at his GARDEN,

EARLY May, Yorkſhire, Sugar-Loaf and Batterſea Cabbage Plants—Silefia, Tennis-Ball, and large Green Head Lettuce Ditto, in good Order for Setting.

He has likewiſe on Hand, at his Shop, Ladys' and Gentlemens' Tortoiſeſhell Combs—And a good Aſſortment of Ivory Ditto.

Alſo—Bees Wax, by the large and ſmall Quantity.

Newport, May 7, 1798.

For NEW-YORK,
The Sloop POLLY,
Now lying at the Long Wharf,

WILL ſail in all this Week: For Freight or Paſſage apply to the Maſter on board, or at EBENEZER WOODWARD's, in Thames-ſtreet.

Newport, May 7, 1798.

Noble Air.

THE HORSE, NOBLE AIR, Six Years old this Spring, was bred by a Gentleman from England, reſiding in one of the Eaſtern States;—his Sire was the noted Horſe Wildair, imported from England by Mr. Delancey—his Dam was an Half blooded Mare, called the Lady Philadelphia, Part of the Old Snip Blood, and owned by the late Mr. Redwood, of Newport.

The Noble Air will ſtand in Hopkinton, at the Houſe of JOSEPH IRISH, near Wood-Hill, at Two Dollars the ſingle Leap, Four Dollars the Seaſon, or Six Dollars for an inſured Colt.

His Size 15 Hands 2 Inches; a Blood Bay, with ſmall and very ornamental Marks of White; and for Shape, Carriage, Spirits, and Behaviour, takes Rank of any Stud Horſe, bred in the Eaſtern States.

Good Paſture for Mares may be had, at a reaſonable Rate.

N B. The Noble Air will ſtand at General George Thurſton's, in ſaid Hopkinton, every Second Monday after the 12th of May inſt. and at George Webb, Eſq'rs, in Richmond, every Second Saturday after the 12th Day of ſaid Month.

JOSEPH IRISH.

Hopkinton, May 5, 1798.

SIX Months longer being allowed the Commiſſioners by the Hon. Town Council to receive and examine the Claims on the Eſtate of Mr. DANIEL MASON, *late of this Town, Merchant deceaſed all Perſons having any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate are deſired to deliver them to either of us, at our reſpective Dwellings, within the Time above mentioned,*

W. R. ROBINSON. } Commiſ-
JOHN ROBINSON, *jun.* } ſioners.

Newport, April 2, 1798.

All Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to make immediate Payment to

JOHN BOURS, Adminiſtrator.

Young Nimrod,

A DARK Bay, of Size, Blood, and Figure, will Cover this Seaſon, at the Stable of NICHOLAS EASTON, of Middletown, at Six Dollars the Seaſon, or Four Dollars for an inſured Colt; and Two Dollars the ſingle Leap.

May 7, 1798.

Traveller

WILL cover this Seaſon, at the Stables of Governor Potter, South Kingſtown; Jonathan J. Hazard, Eſq; Jamestown; Captain John Congdon, Portſmouth, at Five Dollars the Seaſon; Three Dollars a ſingle Leap; or Seven Dollars to inſure a Foal. Traveller is about 17 Hands high, a beautiful Dapple Grey, ſired by Nimrod out of Joſephus Peckham, Eſq'rs. fine Engliſh Mare, which Mare was ſired by Traveller, and Traveller was ſired by Old Traveller, that was brought to this Country by Iſrael Waters.—Traveller is allowed by the beſt Judges to equal any Horſe in America, for Size, Blood, Figure and Spirits, and has proved a ſure Sire.—His Colts are the beſt Evidence of the Goodneſs of his Stock, which may be ſeen in the County of Waſhington, and are ſuppoſed equal to any in New-England.

South-Kingſtown, May 4, 1798.

THE Subſcribers being appointed Commiſſioners, to receive and examine the Claims againſt the Eſtate of JACOB ISAACKS, late of this Town, Broker, deceaſed, ſuppoſed Inſolvent; hereby notify all Perſons, having Claims or Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, to exhibit the ſame to either of us, within Six Months; that being the Time allowed for receiving ſaid Claims, and reporting thereon.

ROBERT LAWTON, jun.
MOSES H. LEVY.

Newport, May 7, 1798

Thoſe Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make Payment to

REBECCA ISAACKS, *Adminiſtratrix.*

Gibbs & Channing

Have for Sale, for Caſh, or on a reaſonable Credit with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Iſland—

HYSON, Young Hyſon, Souchong, and Bohea TEAS, of the lateſt Importation, warranted to be of the firſt Quality, by the Whole Half, or Quarter Cheſts.

China, in Dining, Breakfaſt, and Tea Setts, per Box.

Beſt St. Peterſburgh clean Hemp.

Cordage and Cables, of all Dimenſions.

Spike Rods and Iron Hoops.

Jamaica Sugar, Windward Iſland Rum and Molaſſes per Hogſhead.

Beſt French Brandy and Holland Gin, fourth Proof, per butt.

New England Rum, by the Hogſhead, or Cargo, on ſhort Notice.

6 by 8, and 7 by 9 Window Glaſs, by the box or larger Quantity.

Superfine and fine Flour.

Tar, Pitch, Salt, &c.

Newport, Dec. 26, 1797.

For Sale, by

Baker & Anthony

At their Store, formerly occupied by Mr. STEPHEN PIERCE, at the Head of Banniſter's Wharf,

BRANDY by the Pipe, Quarter Caſk and Gallon, 1ſt, 2d, and 4th Proof; Weſt India Rum, by the Barrel or Gallon; New England Rum by the Barrel or Gallon; Geneva by the Barrel or Gallon; Brown Sugar by the Barrel; White Spaniſh Flour by Ditto; Loaf Sugar by the Hundred or Loaf.

Flour by the Barrel; fine and ſuperfine; Souchong Tea, by the Dozen or Pound; a general Aſſortment of Glaſs Ware; Liverpool Crockery Ware, conſiſting of beſt printed, enamel'd, pencil'd and common Ditto; an elegant Aſſortment of Morocco Shoes; Coarſe and Fine Salt.

Alſo a Variety of other Articles, in the Grocery Line, which they will diſpoſe of, at a reduced Price for Caſh.

Philip Robinſon

Informs his Cuſtomers and others, that he has juſt received an additional Aſſortment of Seaſonable GOODS, which he offers for ſale on the moſt reaſonable Terms.

Among which are,

SUPERFINE and common Broad cloths,
Superfine and common Kerſeymeres,
Flannels; Baizes; Serges; Coatings,
Furniture Chintzes, very rich.
Iriſh Linens of all Prices per Piece,
Superfine Silk, and Hair Blues, very handſome Colours,
A handſome Variety beſt Luteſtrings,
Satins black and coloured; Modes; Sarſnets,
Faſhionable Hats, Yeoman and plain Crowns,
Boys coloured Do.
Patent and common Hoſe,
A Variety very rich Tea Trays, all Sizes,
Yard wide Carpeting,
A few Caſks Gun Powder,

Beſides a Variety of other Articles, not enumerated:—All which will be ſold low for ready Money.

Newport, 26th of 12th Month 1797.

Robert Lawton

Reſpectfully acquaints his Cuſtomers, and the Public in general, that he has juſt received, and has for Sale at his Store, in Thames-ſtreet, oppoſite Mr. GEORGE GIBBS's, a large and complete Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, ſuitable for the approaching Seaſon, conſiſting of

SUPERFINE and 2d Broadcloths, and Caſſimeres—a great Variety of Fancy Veſting; Coverings; Baizes; Flannels; Elaſticks and Paints; Calicoes and Chintzes; Sattins; Modes; Luteſtrings; Taffanies, &c. &c.

Alſo, Ladies' Sattin, Beaver and Common HATS; Gentlemens', Yeomens and Crown Ditto; low priz'd Mens' and Boys' Ditto; with a Variety of other Articles.

For SALE,
By JOHN HANDY,
At his Store on his Wharf,

ROCK SALT, by the Hundred Buſhels, or leſs Quantity.

ALSO,
A few Barrels brown SUGAR.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subſcribers have been duly appointed Adminiſtrators to the Eſtate of BENJAMIN ELLERY, late of Newport, Eſquire, deceaſed, and have taken upon themſelves that Truſt, by giving Bonds, as the Law directs; And all Perſons having Demands upon the Eſtate of the ſaid Benjamin Ellery, are required to exhibit the ſame; and all Perſons indebted to the ſaid Eſtate, are called upon to make Payment to

ABRAHAM R. ELLERY.
CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN.

Newport, Jan 9, 1798.

TO BE LET,

A LARGE, convenient, and elegant DWELLING HOUSE, in compleat Repair, ſituate in Thames-ſtreet, lately occupied by BENJAMIN ELLERY, Eſq; deceaſed, and now belonging to the Heirs of the late *Mehetable Ellery*; together with the Weſt Garden, Wharf, Coach Houſe, Stables, Stores, and all other Out Houſes thereunto appertaining.—For Terms, apply to *Abraham R Ellery*.

ABRAHAM R. ELLERY
CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN

Newport, January 12, 1798.

TO BE SOLD,

A Convenient Dwelling Houſe, ſituate in Spring ſtreet, now occupied by Mr Benjamin Spooner, and belonging to the Heirs of the late Mehetable Ellery, together with all the Out Houſes, Land, and Privileges, thereunto appertaining. An indiſputable Title to the Premiſes, will be given to the Purchaſer thereof, by the ſaid Heirs.—For Terms apply to *Abraham R Ellery*.

ABRAHAM R ELLERY
CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN.

Newport, Jan 12, 1798

THE Creditors of Joſeph Burrill of Newport in the County of Newport, Tin Plate Worker are hereby notified to appear at the next May Term of the Court of Common Pleas to be holden at Newport, in the County of Newport, if they ſee Cauſe; when Commiſſioners or Aſſignees are to be appointed to receive the Claims or Demands againſt the ſaid Joſeph; and other Buſineſs to carry into Effect the Act of Inſolvency granted to ſaid Joſeph at the Seſſion of the General Aſſembly of the State of Rhode Iſland, &c. held at South Kingſton, on the laſt Wedneſday of October 1797.

THOMAS PECKHAM, Clerk.

Newport, April 3, 1798.

Mr. BARBER,

Please to inſert the following Lines, on the learned Pig, lately ſhewn in this Town, and you will oblige A CUSTOMER.

WITH Great Events, the Time is big,
Hath now produc'd a Learned Pig:
Reads Print, or Writing (as they ſay)
Can Spell, and give the Time of Day;
Hour and Minute by the Watch,
Exact unto the very Notch:
Day of the Month, Date of the Year,
Likewiſe diſtinguiſh Colours clear:
Gentlemen and Ladies he will count,
And ſhew both Sexes their Amount;
Anſwers to Queſtions, juſt and quick,
By Four firſt Rules of 'Rithmetic:—
Should any One be pleas'd to take
A Single Card out of the Pack,
The ſame tho' e'er ſo private drew,
The Number of the Card he'll ſhew.

If Pigs to Knowledge do aſpire,
What may not Rationals acquire?—
Should the Statelmen of our Nation,
Acquire Knowledge in Proportion;
Honeſt Hearts, with good Intention,
They would govern well the Nation.

STILL FOR SALE,

OLD Coniac BRANDY, in its pure State—by Wholeſale and Retail.—The Price at Wholeſale 11-6ths of a Dollar—at Retail, 2 Dollars per Gallon, at the Dwelling of JOSEPH FINCH.

Newport, May 1, 1798.

TO BE LET,

TWO very convenient Chambers, in a pleaſant Part of the Town.—Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, May 1, 1798.

Holmes Weaver,

CABINET and CHAIR-MAKER,

Informs the Citizens of Newport, and its Vicinity,

THAT he has taken a SHOP, in MEETING STREET, a little Northward of the Exchange Office, where he carries on the above Buſineſs, in all its various Branches.

He flatters himſelf, that an anxious Solicitude to pleaſe, will inſure him the Patronage of a generous Public, in an Art conducive to Elegance:—Aſſuring them they ſhall be ſupplied, with every Article in his Line, as cheap as can be procured (of an equal Quality) in New-York or Philadelphia.

The moſt faſhionable and approved Patterns will be conſtantly procured, and neatly executed.

All Kinds of inlaid and ornamental Work, done in the moſt fanciful Manner.

Likewiſe—beautiful Japan Varniſhing done at the moſt reduced Prices; which is the higheſt and moſt tranſparent Poliſh, hitherto invented.

☞ The above Varniſh may be applied to old Furniture, without the Trouble of removing it.

Newport, May 1, 1798.

Linſeed Oil & Painter's Colours.

James Cahoone & Son,

HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED-OIL, boil'd and unboil'd, per Cask or Gallon,
Beſt London White Lead, per Cask or ſmaller Quantity,
Spaniſh Brown, Do. Do.
Whiting, Do. Do.
Stone Yellow, Spruce Do.
Red Lead, Patent Yellow,
Verdigreaſe, Pruſſian Blue,
Gold Leaf, Silver Do.
Lampblack, White Vitriol, Painter's Bruſhes, Camel's Hair Pencils, Spirits of Turpentine, Varniſh, black Varniſh of a ſuperior Quality for Velials, Roſin, Tar, &c. &c.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry, properly prepared.

By knowing the Dimenſions of a Houſe, Room, Veſſel, &c. &c. their diſtant Cuſtomers may be ſupplied with a ſufficient Quantity of Colours for any Work, on the ſhorteſt Notice, with Directions given therewith.

Alſo—9 by 7, and 8 by 6, Window Glaſs—and Putty.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed by the Hon. Town Council of North-Kingſtown, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims againſt the Eſtate of SAMUEL HALEY, jun. late of ſaid Town, Taylor, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent; and ſix Months being allowed us for that Purpoſe, from the Date hereof:—Theſe are to notify all Perſons concerned, to exhibit their reſpective Claims to either of us, at our reſpective Dwellings, or they will be excluded according to Law.

BENJAMIN FOWLER,
GEORGE LENNANT.

North Kingſton, March 31, 1798

All Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are earneſtly called upon to make immediate Payment to

EASTER HALEY, *Adminiſtratrix.*

C. Fowler & Co.

HAVE juſt received (per the Schooner Nancy, from Alexandria) a Quantity of ſuperfine and common FLOUR, in Barrels and Half Barrels.—ALSO,

A freſh Supply of Brandy, Geneva, Sweet Oil, Chocolate, Raiſins, &c. &c. &c. which they have for Sale, at their Store, on Mr. Langley's Wharf.

Newport, April 16, 1798.

To the PATRONS of the accompliſhed ART of DANCING in PROVIDENCE and NEWPORT.

MR. LANDRIN DUPORT, DANCING MASTER, from PARIS, (laſt from BOSTON) original Compoſer of CADRILLES in AMERICA, Pupil of the celebrated Mr. GARDEL, firſt Member of the Royal Dancing Academy in Paris, and firſt Teacher to the *late Royal Family in France*, preſents his beſt Reſpects to the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of PROVIDENCE and NEWPORT, informs that he propoſes the tendering of his Services for teaching the accompliſhed ART of DANCING for three Months, provided he ſhall be honoured with ſufficient Encouragement.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS are opened at Mr. BENJAMIN BRENTON's, NEWPORT, where the probable Time of his Commencement, Terms, Days and Hours of Attendance will be made known. The SUBSCRIPTION BOOK will be cloſed by the firſt of June, it is therefore requeſted that SUBSCRIBERS will be prompt in giving in their Names.

For SALE, by

Simeon Martin,

SIXTY Hogſheads of good Retailing Surinam Molaſſes,
15 Hogſheads of Old Windward Iſland Rum, 3d Proof,
1500 Buſhels of St. Martin's Coarſe Salt,
Coffee by the Barrel,
Cotton, by the Bag;—and,
TICKETS in the Rhode-Iſland College LOTTERY.

Newport, March 5, 1798.

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Alſo, an Aſſortment of neat GUN LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT; a few Bags of ANNI-SEED, a Quantity of excellent MUSTARD in Bottles, a ſmall Aſſortment of GLASS WARE of ſuperior Quality, and an Aſſortment of CROCKERY WARE.

Twenty Barrels of ROZIN.
A Quantity of excellent Spaniſh SEGARS.
And the following GARDEN SEEDS:
9 Sorts Peas; Radiſh Seed; Carrot; Beet; Sweet Marjoram; Sweet Thyme; and many other Sorts.

Newport, April 2, 1798.

For Sale, by

THOMAS HANDY,

At the Sugar Houſe lately improved by Meſſieurs OVERING & AUCHMUTY,

Single and double-refined, and Lump Sugar, by the Quantity, or ſingle Loaf.—Alſo, MOLASSES of a ſuperior Quality, for retailing.

Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

THE Subſcribers inform the Public, that they have juſt received, a freſh Supply of Drugs, Medicines, Dyeſtuffs, Painter's Colours, &c. &c. which they are now ſelling, at their uſual moderate Prices, both Wholeſale and Retail.

Sea and Family Medicine Cheſts, Recipes from Phyſicians or others, put up with the greateſt Caution and Accuracy;—and particular Attention paid to Orders from the Country.

Newport, April 23, 1798.

☞ Fuſtic, Logwood and Redwood, per Cwt. or lb. Linſeed Oil per Caſk; beſt India Rhubarb per Cheſt.

JAMES TAYLOR & CO.

Wanted a Wet Nurſe, that

can be well recommended, to go into a Family.—Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, April 23, 1798.

JOHN BOURS, jun.

Reſpectfully informs his Friends and the Public in General, that he has juſt received at his Store, directly oppoſite General MARTIN's,

A prime and elegant Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, which he is determined to ſell very low.

BY WHOLESALE,

400 Pieces of thick Muſlins, of different Qualities and Widths,
50 Pieces Bandannoes,
100 Dimity Table-Cloths,
200 Pieces India Calico,
1 Box Men's Yeoman Crown Hats.

J. B. jun. returns his Thanks to his former Cuſtomers, and requeſts a Continuance of their Favours.

Juſt received from Vermont, and for Sale on reaſonable Terms, by

ASA SHAW,

At his STORE, the upper End of Broad ſtreet,

A large Aſſortment of HAY SEED, viz.

Herds' Graſs, Clover, Borden's Graſs, and Red-Top Ditto.

He will alſo give the higheſt Wholeſale Price, for any Quantity of the above Sorts of HAY SEED

Newport, March 27, 1798.

Coggeſhall & Burdick,

At their Shop, next Northward of Mr. James Taylor and Co. Apothecary's Shop, in Thames-ſtreet,

HAVE for Sale, a complete Aſſortment of Men's BOOTS and SHOES, of various Kinds.

Alſo, all Kinds of Women's Stuff Shoes, and Morocco Slips and Sandals.

Likewiſe, a great Variety of ſmall Shoes and Sandals.

All Kinds of Shoes, made at the above-ſaid Shop, on the ſhorteſt Notice.

They preſent their Thanks to their former Cuſtomers, and hope for a Continuance of their Favours.

John Adams,

Reſpectfully informs the Public,

That he carries on the LEATHER DRESSING Buſineſs, in all its Branches, next Southward from the Tan-Yard formerly occupied by Mr. William Tripp, and now by Mr. William Tilley.—Where may be had, Gloves of all Kinds, by the Dozen or ſingle Pair.—Alſo Glove Leather by Ditto.—Wool for Hatting, Spinning, and Carpeting.—Bear Skins for Holſters, Caps, &c. and all Kind of Skins dreſſed, with the Fur on, at ſhort Notice.

FOR SALE,

A Valuable LOT, containing about Five Acres, adjoining the North Weſt Corner of my Farm, and extending to the Eaſt End of Taylor's Lane.

JOSEPH W. TAYLOR.

Newport, April 23, 1798.

THE Old Circulating LIBRARY and BOOK STORE, kept by

J. Richardſon,

AT THE POST OFFICE,

Hath lately received ſeveral large Additions of BOOKS, for Circulation and for Sale, on the moſt moderate Terms.—Conſiſting of a great Number of the neweſt, and moſt celebrated Novels and Romances, than any other Library in this Town, with a very large Aſſortment of other Books and Stationary.

Almanacks and Regiſters for 1798, of 8 different Sorts;—but NONE of the *Counterfeit* Bickerſtaff's Almanacks, printed at Albany, for J. J. Todd.

Alſo a good Aſſortment of Muffs, Tippets, Fur Trimmings, Gloves, Mittens, Caps, &c.
A grand Aſſortment of Houſe Papers, and Borders to ſuit.
New Raiſins by the Caſk, and Retail.
Poland Starch, Black Pepper, Muſtard, Nutmegs, and Saltpetre.
Handiroos, Shovel and Tongs, and Chimney Hooks.
With a compleat Aſſortment of Iron hollow Ware, &c.

SIMON DAVIS,

HAS FOR SALE,

BRANDY and Holland Gin per Pipe, Barrel or ſmaller Quantity,
Jamaica Spirits, St. Croix, Antigua and New England Rum per Hogſhead,
Sugar per Hogſhead or Barrel,
Molaſſes per Hogſhead, Tierce or Barrel,
Very good fine and ſuperfine Flour,
Welch's Chocolate, Nº 1 and 2, freſh,
A few Half Barrels of good Rice,
Freſh Raiſins per Caſk,
Sherry and Liſbon Wine per Quarter Caſk,
Beſt brown Stout Porter,
A few Barrels firſt Quality powdered Sugars,
Caſtile Soap, per Box,
And a few Anchors.

The above-mentioned Articles by Retail.

A New Supply of aſſorted Crates of CROCKERY WARE.

Alſo—Glaſs Ware, by Wholeſale and Retail; and many other Articles in the Grocery Line.—Likewiſe, a few Thouſand of Shingles and Laths—London Porter.

☞ 41 Hogſheads of New England Rum, cheap for Caſh—(entitled to the Drawback)—will ſell Part or all.

Newport, May 1, 1797.

Ethan Clarke

HAS not been able to cloſe his Buſineſs as he wiſhed, therefore cannot leave Home as he intended.—He has for Sale, Iron Cabouſes of different Kinds and Sizes; Kitchen Stoves finiſhed and unfiniſhed; Open and Cloſe Stoves and Anchors of all Sizes. He alſo receives Goods for Sale on Commiſſion, and advances Money on the Receipt thereof if wanted. Inquire at his Houſe, next Eaſtward of Mr. TOWNSEND's Coffee Houſe.

He has alſo for Sale,

MOLASSES, in Hogſheads and Tierces, ſuitable for Retailing.
Prime BEEF and PORK by the Barrel.
16 Pipes 2d Proof NAPLES BRANDY.
3 Hogſheads 4th Proof Jamaica SPIRITS, juſt Received.

Newport, May 1, 1798.

ATLAS

Will cover this Seaſon, at the Stable of the Subſcriber, on the Taylor Farm, about a Quarter of a Mile from the Town of Newport, at Six Dollars the Seaſon, or Four Dollars the ſingle Leap, after which, Three Dollars more will entitle them to the Seaſon.

He is a bright Bay, four Years old in June, ſixteen Hands and an Inch high, with black Main, Tail and Legs; was ſired by the noted imported Engliſh Horſe Nimrod, out of a large, handſome, half blooded bay Mare; and for Size, Figure and Movement, is judged to be equal to any Horſe in the New England States.

ATLAS was bred by Mr. JOHN TOWNSEND and ſtood at his Stable, in Newport, the laſt Seaſon, and has proved to be a very ſure Foal getter.

Good Paſturing provided for Mares, at reaſonable Price.

MUMFORD HAZARD.

Newport, April 10, 1798.

REPUBLICAN

WILL Cover this Seaſon, at the Stable of the Subſcriber, only Two Miles Weſt of Little-Reſt Hill, at Five Dollars the Seaſon, or Three Dollars the ſingle Leap; and the Mares that do not prove with Foal, may be ſerved by the REPUBLICAN the next Seaſon at Half Price, provided the Subſcriber then owns him.

He was ſired by the famous Horſe TRAVELLER, out of a firſt Rate Narraganſet Mare; he is Two Years old this Spring, near ſix Hands high; his Colour is a moſt beautiful Iron Grey; and for Movement, Travel, Activity, Largeneſs and Beauty, is allowed by thoſe who have ſeen him, to excel any Horſe of his Age, foaled in the New England States.

JOHN BABCOCK

South Kingſtown, April 13, 1798.

Mr. BARBER,

Please to insert the following Lines, on the learned Pig, lately shewn in this Town, and you will oblige A CUSTOMER.

WITH Great Events, the Time is big,
Has now produc'd a Learned Pig:
Reads Print, or Writing (as they say)
Can Spell, and give the Time of Day;
Hour and Minute by the Watch,
Exact unto the very Notch:
Day of the Month, Date of the Year,
Likewise distinguish Colours clear:
Gentlemen and Ladies he will count,
And shew both Sexes their Amount;
Answers to Questions, just and quick,
By Four first Rules of 'Rithmetic:—
Should any One be pleas'd to take
A Single Card out of the Pack,
The same tho' e'er so private drew,
The Number of the Card he'll shew.

If Pigs to Knowledge do aspire,
What may not Rationals acquire?—
Should the Statesmen of our Nation,
Acquire Knowledge in Proportion;
Honest Hearts, with good Intention,
They would govern well the Nation.

STILL FOR SALE,

OLD Coniac BRANDY, in its pure State—by Wholesale and Retail.—The Price at Wholesale 11-6ths of a Dollar—at Retail, 2 Dollars per Gallon, at the Dwelling of JOSEPH FINCH.

Newport, May 1, 1798.

TO BE LET,

TWO very convenient Chambers, in a pleasant Part of the Town.—Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, May 1, 1798.

Holmes Weaver,

CABINET and CHAIR-MAKER,

Informs the Citizens of Newport, and its Vicinity,

THAT he has taken a SHOP, in MEETING STREET, a little Northward of the Evening Office, where he carries on the above Business, in all its various Branches.

He flatters himself, that an anxious Solicitude to please, will insure him the Patronage of a generous Public, in an Art conducive to Elegance:—Assuring them they shall be supplied, with every Article in his Line, as cheap as can be procured (of an equal Quality) in New-York or Philadelphia.

The most fashionable and approved Patterns will be constantly procured, and neatly executed.

All Kinds of inlaid and ornamental Work, done in the most fanciful Manner.

Likewise—beautiful Japan Varnishing done at the most reduced Prices; which is the highest and most transparent Polish, hitherto invented.

☞ The above Varnish may be applied to old Furniture, without the Trouble of removing it.

Newport, May 1, 1798.

Linseed Oil & Painter's Colours.

James Cahoone & Son,

HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED-OIL, boil'd and unboil'd, per Cask or Gallon,
Best London White Lead, per Cask or smaller Quantity,
Spanish Brown, Do. Do.
Whiting, Do. Do.
Stone Yellow, spruce Do.
Red Lead, Patent Yellow,
Verdigrease, Prussian Blue,
Gold Leaf, Silver Do.

Litharge, White Vitriol, Painter's Brushes, Camel's Hair Pencils, Spirits of Turpentine, Varnish, black Varnish of a superior Quality for Vessels, Rosin, Tar, &c. &c.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry, properly prepared.

By sending the Dimensions of a House, Room, Vessel, &c. &c. their distant Customers may be supplied with a sufficient Quantity of Colours for any Work, on the shortest Notice, with Directions given therewith.

Also—9 by 7, and 8 by 6, Window Glass—and Putty.

WE the Subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Town Council of North-Kingston, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims against the Estate of SAMUEL HALEY, jun. late of said Town, Saddler, deceased, represented Insolvent; and six Months being allowed us for that Purpose, from the Date hereof:—These are to notify all Persons concerned, to exhibit their respective Claims to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, or they will be excluded according to Law.

BENJAMIN FOWLER,
GEORGE TENNANT.

North Kingston, March 31, 1798

All Persons indebted to said Estate, are earnestly called upon to make immediate Payment to

EASTER HALEY, *Administratrix.*

C. Fowler & Co.

HAVE just received (per the Schooner Nancy, from Alexandria) a Quantity of superfine and common FLOUR, in Barrels and Half Barrels.—ALSO,

A fresh Supply of Brandy, Geneva, Sweet Oil, Chocolate, Raisins, &c. &c. &c. which they have for Sale, at their Store, on Mr. Langley's Wharf.

Newport, April 16, 1798.

To the PATRONS of the accomplished ART of DANCING in PROVIDENCE and NEWPORT.

MR. LANDRIN DUPORT, DANCING MASTER, from PARIS, (last from BOSTON) original Compoter of CADRILLES in AMERICA, Pupil of the celebrated Mr. GARDEL, first Member of the Royal Dancing Academy in Paris, and first Teacher to the *late Royal Family in France*, presents his best Respects to the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of PROVIDENCE and NEWPORT, informs that he propotes the tendering of his Services for teaching the accomplished ART of DANCING for three Months, provided he shall be honoured with sufficient Encouragement.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS are opened at Mr. BENJAMIN BRENTON's, NEWPORT, where the probable Time of his Commencement, Terms, Days and Hours of Attendance will be made known. The SUBSCRIPTION BOOK will be closed by the first of June, it is therefore requested that SUBSCRIBERS will be prompt in giving in their Names.

For SALE, by

Simeon Martin,

SIXTY Hogsheads of good Retailing Surinam Molasses,
15 Hogsheads of Old Windward Island Rum, 3d Proof,
1500 Bushels of St. Martin's Coarse Salt,
Coffee by the Barrel,
Cotton, by the Bag;—and,
TICKETS in the Rhode-Island College LOTTERY.

Newport, March 5, 1798.

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE. POWDER and SHOT; a few Bags of ANNISEED, a Quantity of excellent MUSTARD in Bottles, a small Assortment of GLASS WARE of superior Quality, and an Assortment of CROCKERY WARE.

Twenty Barrels of ROZIN.
A Quantity of excellent Spanish SEGARS.
And the following GARDEN SEEDS:
9 Sorts Peas; Radish Seed; Carrot; Beet; Sweet Marjorum; Sweet Thyme; and many other Sorts.

Newport, April 2, 1798.

For Sale, by

THOMAS HANDY,

At the Sugar House lately improved by Messieurs OVERING & AUCHMUTY,

Single and double-refined, and Lump Sugar, by the Quantity, or single Loaf.—Also, MOLASSES of a superior Quality, for retailing.

Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

THE Subscribers inform the Public, that they have just received, a fresh Supply of Drugs, Medicines, Dyestuffs, Painter's Colours, &c. &c. which they are now selling, at their usual moderate Prices, both Wholesale and Retail.

Sea and Family Medicine Chests, Recipes from Physicians or others, put up with the greatest Caution and Accuracy;—and particular Attention paid to Orders from the Country.

Newport, April 23, 1798.

☞ Fustic, Logwood and Redwood, per Cwt. or lb. Linseed Oil per Cask; best India Rhubarb per Chest.

JAMES TAYLOR & CO.

Wanted a Wet Nurse, that

can be well recommended, to go into a Family.—Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, April 23, 1798.

JOHN BOURS, jun.

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in General, that he has just received at his Store, directly opposite General MARTIN's,

A prime and elegant Assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable for the Season, which he is determined to sell very low.

BY WHOLESALE,

400 Pieces of thick Muslins, of different Qualities and Widths,
50 Pieces Bandannoes,
100 Dimity Table Cloths,
200 Pieces India Calico,
1 Box Men's Yeoman Crown Hats.

J. B. jun. returns his Thanks to his former Customers, and requests a Continuance of their Favours.

Just received from Vermont, and for Sale on reasonable Terms, by

ASA SHAW,

At his STORE, the upper End of Broad street,

A large Assortment of HAY SEED, viz.

Herds' Grass, Clover, Borden's Grass, and Red-Top Ditto.

He will also give the highest Wholesale Price, for any Quantity of the above Sorts of HAY SEED

Newport, March 27, 1798.

Coggeshall & Burdick,

At their Shop, next Northward of Mr. James Taylor and Co. Apothecary's Shop, in Thames-street,

HAVE for Sale, a complete Assortment of Men's BOOTS and SHOES, of various Kinds.

Also, all Kinds of Women's Stuff Shoes, and Morocco Slips and Sandals.

Likewise, a great Variety of small Shoes and Sandals.

All Kinds of Shoes, made at the above-said Shop, on the shortest Notice.

They present their Thanks to their former Customers, and hope for a Continuance of their Favours.

John Adams,

Respectfully informs the Public,

That he carries on the LEATHER DRESSING Business, in all its Branches, next Southward from the Tan-Yard formerly occupied by Mr. William Tripp, and now by Mr. William Tilley.—Where may be had, Gloves of all Kinds, by the Dozen or single Pair.—Also Glove Leather by Ditto.——Wool for Hatting, Spinning, and Carpeting.—Bear Skins for Holsters, Caps, &c. and all Kind of Skins dressed, with the Fur on, at short Notice.

FOR SALE,

A Valuable LOT, containing about Five Acres, adjoining the North West Corner of my Farm, and extending to the East End of Taylor's Lane.

JOSEPH W. TAYLOR.

Newport, April 23, 1798.

THE Old Circulating LIBRARY and BOOK STORE, kept by

J. Richardson,

AT THE POST OFFICE,

Hath lately received several large Additions of BOOKS, for Circulation and for Sale, on the most moderate Terms.—Consisting of a great Number of the newest, and most celebrated Novels and Romances, than any other Library in this Town, with a very large Assorment of other Books and Stationary.

Almanacks and Registers for 1798, of 8 different Sorts;—but NONE of the *Counterfeit* Bickerstaff's Almanacks, printed at Albany, for J. J. Todd.

Also a good Assortment of Muffs, Tippets, Fur Trimmings, Gloves, Mittens, Caps, &c.
A grand Assortment of House Papers, and Borders to suit.
New Raisins by the Cask, and Retail.
Poland Starch, Black Pepper, Mustard, Nutmegs, and Salipetre.
Handirons, Shovel and Tongs, and Chimney Hooks,
With a compleat Assortment of Iron hollow Ware, &c.

SIMON DAVIS,

HAS FOR SALE,

BRANDY and Holland Gin per Pipe, Barrel or smaller Quantity,
Jamaica Spirits, St. Croix, Antigua and New England Rum per Hogshead,
Sugar per Hogshead or Barrel,
Molasses per Hogshead, Tierce or Barrel,
Very good fine and superfine Flour,
Welch's Chocolate, No 1 and 2, fresh,
A few Half Barrels of good Rice,
Fresh Raisins per Cask,
Sherry and Lisbon Wine per Quarter Cask,
Best brown Stout Porter,
A few Barrels first Quality powdered Sugars,
Castile Soap, per Box,
And a few Anchors.

The above mentioned Articles by Retail.

A New Supply of assorted Crates of CROCKERY WARE.

Also—Glass Ware, by Wholesale and Retail; and many other Articles in the Grocery Line.—Likewise, a few Thousand of Shingles and Laths—London Porter.

☞ 41 Hogsheads of New England Rum, cheap for Cash—(entitled to the Drawback)—will sell Part or all.

Newport, May 1, 1797.

Ethan Clarke

HAS not been able to close his Business as he wished, therefore cannot leave Home as he intended.—He has for Sale, Iron Cabouses of different Kinds and Sizes; Kitchen Stoves finished and unfinished; Open and Close Stoves and Anchors of all Sizes. He also receives Goods for Sale on Commission, and advances Money on the Receipt thereof if wanted. Inquire at his House, next Eastward of Mr. TOWNSEND's Coffee House.

He has also for Sale,

MOLASSES, in Hogsheads and Tierces, suitable for Retailing.
Prime BEEF and PORK by the Barrel.
16 Pipes 2d Proof NAPLES BRANDY,
3 Hogsheads 4th Proof Jamaica SPIRITS, just Received.

Newport, May 1, 1798.

ATLAS

Will cover this Season, at the Stable of the Subscriber, on the Taylor Farm, about a Quarter of a Mile from the Town of Newport, at Six Dollars the Season, or Four Dollars the single Leap, after which, Three Dollars more will entitle them to the Season.

He is a bright Bay, four Years old in June, sixteen Hands and an Inch high, with black Main, Tail and Legs; was sired by the noted imported English Horse Nimrod, out of a large, handsome, half blooded bay Mare; and for Size, Figure and Movement, is judged to be equal to any Horse in the New England States.

ATLAS was bred by Mr. JOHN TOWNSEND, and stood at his Stable, in Newport, the last Season, and has proved to be a very sure Foal getter.

Good Pasturing provided for Mares, at reasonable Price.

MUMFORD HAZARD.

Newport, April 10, 1798.

REPUBLICAN

WILL Cover this Season, at the Stable of the Subscriber, only Two Miles West of Little-Rest Hill, at Five Dollars the Season, or Three Dollars the single Leap; and the Mares that do not prove with Foal, may be served by the REPUBLICAN the next Season at Half Price, provided the Subscriber then owns him.

He was sired by the famous Horse TRAVELLER, out of a first Rate Narraganset Mare; he is Two Years old this Spring, near sixteen Hands high; his Colour is a most beautiful Iron Grey; and for Movement, Travel, Activity, Largeness and Beauty, is allowed by those who have seen him, to excel any Horse of his Age, foaled in the New England States.

JOHN BABCOCK.

South Kingstown, April 13, 1798.